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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1920.

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THE LAST WORD
KNOX MARINE
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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

BECKETT KNOCKS OUT WELLS.

FAST AND FURIOUS FIGHT.

London, May 10.
At the Olympia, in a fight for the Heavyweight Championship of Britain, Joe Beckett knocked out Bombardier Wells in the third round.
The Olympia was packed. The fight was fast and furious throughout. Wells boxed splendidly and got in several good blows, but Beckett's strength prevailed. In the second round, Wells was floored with a left jolt to the jaw, and in the third round, in a fierce mix-up, Beckett sent down Wells with a smashing right to the jaw for the full count.

HONE RULE DEBATE.

SINGLE PARLIAMENT DISAPPROVED.

London, May 10.
The House of Commons to-day entered on the Committee Stage of the Home Rule Bill.

Before the discussions opened, the Chairman ruled out a number of amendments, embodying alternative schemes, as equivalent to negatives of the Bill, but permitted Mr. Asquith to move an amendment providing for a single Irish Parliament, with country option for Ulster to be limited to a period of six years, on the lines of the 1914 Act. Mr. Asquith maintained that duplication of Parliaments, Executives and Judiciaries gave every opportunity for friction. The Government's plan did not countenance any section of Irish opinion and would not be a stepping-stone to Irish unity.

Mr. Bonar Law emphatically asserted that Mr. Asquith had not realised all that had happened in the last six years. While it was true that Irish members had not voted on the Government's Bill it was equally true that they would be opposed to Mr. Asquith's proposal. Ulster's attitude was an immense advance on 1914. Whereas Ulster then insisted on exclusion, it had now accepted local government for the whole of Ireland.

Mr. Bonar Law lay stress on the extent to which they had suffered from uninformed foreign and Dominion comment, which asked: "Why not let Ireland govern herself?" If the Government's proposal were adopted it could say to Ireland and the world: "We have given you as generous a measure of local government as we think possible, on conditions which mean that the moment Irishmen can agree among themselves they can have it completely in one Parliament." (Cheers). The Government's object was to make unity easier.

Sir Edward Carson regarded the six years' proposal as retrograde and impracticable. Although he detested the idea of breaking up the Parliament of the United Kingdom, he pledged himself, in the interests of peace in Ulster, to do his best to work for its Parliament, if enacted.

Mr. Asquith's amendment was defeated by 259 votes to 55.

CANADIAN MINISTER TO AMERICA.

A HISTORIC STEP.

London, May 11.
Mr. Bonar Law made an important announcement in the House of Commons with reference to Canada, to-night. He said that the British and Canadian Governments had arranged to provide for more complete representation of Canadian interests than hitherto. It had been accordingly agreed by His Majesty, on the advice of Canadian Ministers, to appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary who would have charge of Canadian affairs and at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in purely Canadian affairs. The Minister would be instructed by, and report to, the Canadian Government. In the absence of an Ambassador, the Canadian Minister would take charge of the whole Embassy and representation of Imperial as well as Canadian interests. He would be accredited by His Majesty to the President with the necessary powers therefor.

IRISH OUTLAWRY.

FURTHER SERIOUS INCIDENTS.

London, May 10.
A patrol consisting of four members of the constabulary attached to the Timoleague Police Station, County Cork, were ambushed. A sergeant and two constables were shot dead and one other constable badly wounded.

NO MAN'S PROPERTY SAFE.

London, May 10.
The three masked men, for cutting off a girl's hair, have been sentenced to a maximum of six months' imprisonment. Six men have been sentenced to a month for cattle driving in Galway, where, it was declared, a most lawless state existed all over the country, no man's property being safe. Meanwhile, big cattle drives are continuing unabated. Hundreds of armed men with bludgeons are participating in daylight raids. In parts of the country the utmost congestion and confusion prevails on the high roads.

POLISH BOUNDARIES.

STATEMENT BY MR. BONAR LAW.

London, May 10.
In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Poland had not consulted Britain before her offensive against Russia. Though the provisional eastern frontier of Poland was laid down, the Allies had not yet been able to determine it definitely and no useful purpose would be served at present by submitting the question to arbitration or the League of Nations.

HOME CRICKET.

London, May 10.
Surrey beat Warwick by an innings and 233 runs. Hobbs made 112.
Northants by ten wickets.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

SLAUGHTER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

El Paso, May 12.
General Murguia Carranzon, Federal Commander in Mexico City, before leaving the capital carried out a wholesale slaughter of political prisoners in Santiago Military Prison. Fifteen Generals were among the killed.

LIGHT ON THE SITUATION.

London, May 11.
The Times New York correspondent says the immediate future of Mexico depends on continued agreement between Generals Obregon and Gonzales. It is declared that a series of political somersaults has brought the two together. Obregon opened a campaign in favour of his own candidature, which was widely supported, but the Carranzistas desired to have the elections in July, whereupon Gonzales joined Obregon. It was the former who directed the capture of Mexico City. It is stated that the revolutionary movement favours free and fair elections being held in Mexico without interference from Carranza, and the appointment of a Provisional President until the elections are held.

CARRANZA REPORTED CAPTURED.

Washington, May 10.
The Mexico City newspapers announce the capture of Carranza. In this connection a correspondent at El Paso reports that General Obregon has sent a message to the new provisional President, Dela Huerta, that the revolutionists overtook dispersed troops escorting Carranza from Mexico City and inflicted serious losses.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

SOME IMPORTANT PROVISIONS.

Paris, May 10.
Le Journal states that the Turkish Treaty provides for the restriction of Turkish territory in Europe to the extreme point on the peninsula on which Constantinople is situated. The remainder of European Turkey, including Gallipoli, is handed over to the Greeks. Armenia, comprising the provinces of Van, Moukh, and Bitlis and part of the province of Erzerum, is granted complete independence with a sea outlet at Batum, which will be internationalised. The Turks are allowed an army of 50,000. With regard to the spheres of influence, France secures Cilicia and Italy secures the straits of Konia, and Adalia and a large part of the coalfields of Haezrakia. The custody of holy places is entrusted to a British Commission under the League of Nations. The League will also protect minorities.

FURTHER DETAILS.

London, May 10.
The Times correspondent at Paris states that in the Turkish Treaty the Allied Commission is given the absolute control of the Dardanelles and Bosphorous, while Mosul is included in the British Mesopotamian mandate.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Nelson, May 10.
The Prince of Wales was given a reception in South Island equally as enthusiastic as that in North Island. Landing at Picton the Prince had splendid receptions along the entire route to Nelson, where an immense gathering gave him an ovation.

LITTLE SURPLUS COAL.

London, May 10.
In the House of Commons, in the course of a reply to Mr. Houston as regards the inability of the British coaling depot at Ferim to secure a cargo of South Wales coal, Mr. Bridgman said the available exportable surplus coal was now less than one-third of what it was before the war. There had been consequently great difficulty in ensuring supplies to the Atlantic and Mediterranean coaling stations, much less to the Allies and British possessions abroad. He regretted he was unable to undertake the supply of adequate supplies of British coal for the stations east of the Suez, which should resort as far as possible to Indian and South African coal.

ALLIED BOMBARDMENT.

London, May 10.
In the House of Commons, replying to Major Barnes, Mr. Walter Long said the Allied warships in the Black Sea will continue to bombard the Russian coasts until the Bolsheviks cease hostilities with General Wrangel's Crimean Army, with a view to discussing an armistice.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL'S STATUS.

London, May 10.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government did not favour the suggestion that the Supreme Council, in any form, should be made permanent as co-equal or superior authority to the Council of the League of Nations.

MASSACRE BY ARABS.

London, May 11.
The Times correspondent at Haifa states that Arabs are raiding Christian villages in the French zone south of Tyre. Five hundred were massacred at Ainble. Refugees are pouring in the British area.

LONDON BUSMEN'S STRIKE.

London, May 10.
The ballot of the London busmen on the Company's offer of a 6 per cent rise resulted by a 3 to 1 majority against acceptance. The busmen claim that it will not meet the increased cost of living.

THE HUNGARIAN PEACE TREATY.

London, May 10.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Elliott, Mr. Bonar Law said that he had no reason to anticipate that Hungary would refuse to sign the Peace Treaty.

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LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

FLIGHTS TO AUSTRALIA.

THE PATROLLING QUESTION.

Singapore, May 11.
The Naval General Staff Officer in Singapore has been notified by the Commonwealth Naval Board, regarding air flights, that Australia cannot keep a ship at Port Darwin indefinitely to impose patrolling between Timor and Port Darwin. If patrolling is considered essential, the firms or persons concerned should make their own private arrangements.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

PREMIER'S RESIGNATION.

Shanghai, May 11.
The President has neither refused nor accepted the Premier's resignation, but has asked him to recommend a substitute.

JAPANESE DISMISSES CHINESE ENGINEERS.

Shanghai, May 11.
On receiving a report from the Authority of Manchuria to the effect that the Japanese Military Authority has dismissed all the Chinese engineers along the railway and substituted Japanese, on the ground that this is essential for the transportation of troops, the Government has decided to lay a protest with the Japanese Legation.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 2 and 3.)

ANOTHER STRIKE.

BLACKWOOD CARPENTERS COME OUT.

There is at present in operation a strike among the blackwood carpenters of the Colony, who have been idle for the last ten days.

It appears that in August last year these men petitioned their masters for an increase in their wages, but nothing came of it, the appeal falling on deaf ears. This application was renewed ten days ago, and the carpenters warned their employers that if an increase of 20 per cent. were not forthcoming they would absent themselves from their work. They submitted that artisans and others in Hongkong were now getting more wages and they were therefore justified in asking for a similar increase.

The employers of the blackwood carpenters referred the matter to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for a settlement, but the dispute has not been adjusted by Mr. Hallifax as the employers have declined to make any advance. They said they were prepared to give nothing, owing to "hard times" in the trade.

It is rumoured that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs told the employers that if they could get new men to replace the strikers well and good; otherwise they could only shut up shop.

There is no settlement in sight as yet, and as a consequence a deadlock prevails in the blackwood furniture trade. There are over five hundred such carpenters employed in Hongkong, and their work consists in staining, carving and making blackwood furniture.

Sofar the strike has not affected the blackwood furniture shops, but if it continues for long its effects are expected to be felt. These men get, on an average, 35 cents a day, and are controlled by a Guild, it is stated. The masters complain that business is very bad, and that under no circumstances can they entertain the question of paying the carpenters any more than they are at present getting.

Blackwood furniture is exported from Hongkong largely to the United States, Great Britain, and the Straits Settlements. There is a fair trade locally, especially amongst tourists. The demand from America and England is at present non-existent, while Singapore is buying sparingly.

In comparison with the blackwood carpenters, the blackwood men get much less. Blackwood carpenters earn from 30 cents to 40 cents a day, according to the skill required.

GENERAL JANIN.

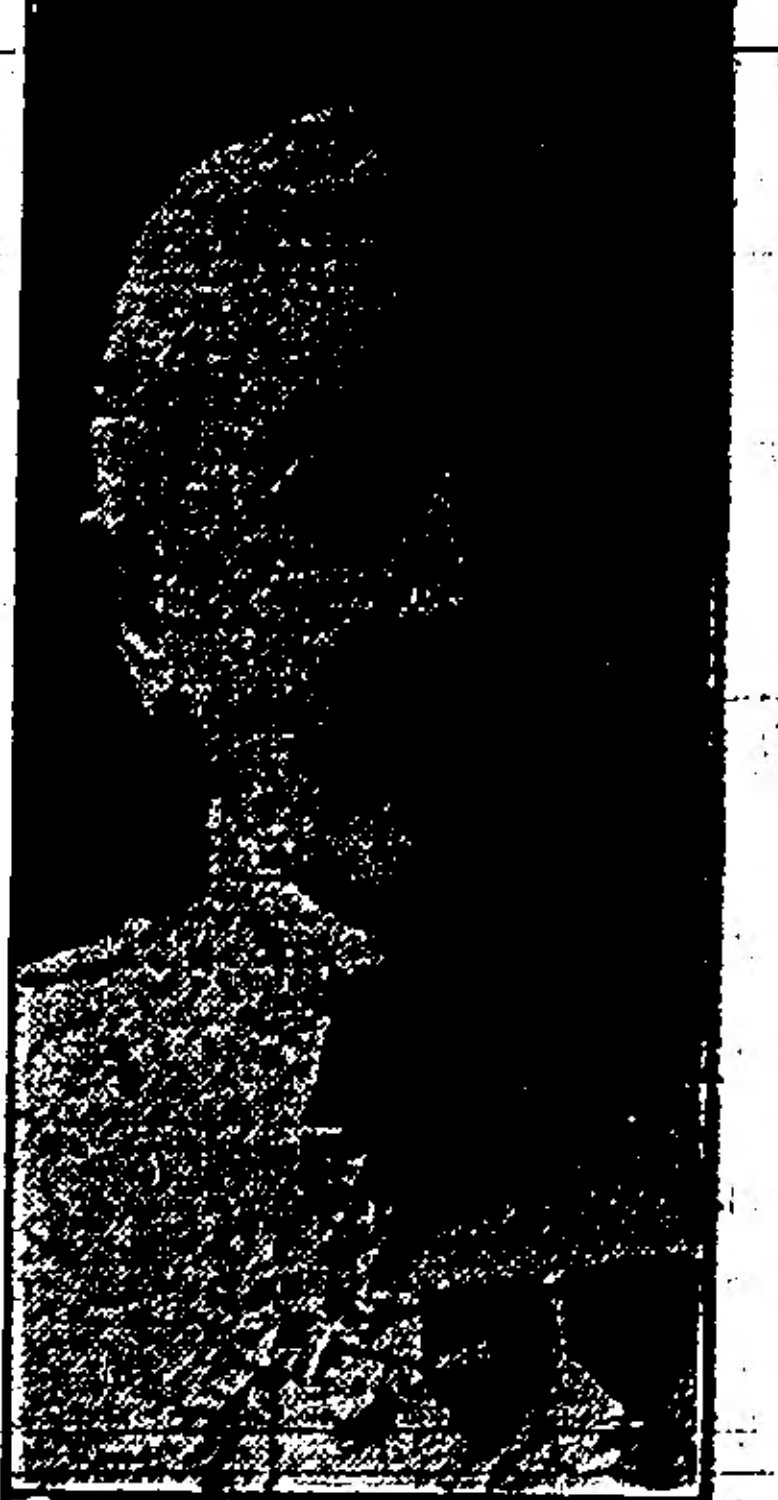
ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

With the departure of General Janin from Siberia, where, as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, he has conducted the operations of the last two years against the Bolsheviks, comes an end to the intervention of the Allies or, if we may make an exception of Japan, of the European Allies in the moulding of the destiny of that troubled country which has been difficult of prophecy in view of the contending aims of the different political groups into which it is divided.

General Janin with his Staff arrived in the Colony this morning by the M. M. steamer Armand Behic, on his journey back to France.

A correspondent of the Hongkong Telegraph was given an interview which cast light on many events hitherto unknown which preceded the decision of the Inter-Allied Military Conference to evacuate their forces from Siberia.

General Janin, who is 56 years of age, is one of the famous French Generals who figured in the military annals of the late war. Born in Alsace, in the city of Turckheim, he received his



GENERAL JANIN.

military education at the well-known military academy of St. Cyr. He was appointed Adjutant-General to General De Breda, and later at the Etat-Major of the Army on the War Office staff. When war broke out he was in command of the 56th Regiment of Infantry, which post he filled with such credit that he was promoted

TACOMA DAMAGED.

OIL CARGO DISCHARGED HERE.

The Tacoma, a United States Shipping Board vessel, consigned to the Standard Oil Company, came in yesterday afternoon in a damaged condition.
She struck a reef off Tamam, near the southern point of Formosa, on the night of the 9th, but managed to refloat; the following morning. She had a full cargo of oil from San Francisco for Calcutta, and in consequence of the damage sustained she is obliged to discharge her oil cargo in Hongkong and go into Dock. The only damage ascertained at present is at the forward cofferdam to the bow.

DAY BY DAY.

Bishop Norris, of North China, who is on his way to the Lambeth Conference, will probably be in Hongkong during next week-end and is expected to preach at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. He will be remembered as having conducted a mission here in 1916.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s.11/4d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer—29.72. Temperature 2 p.m.—52. Humidity 2 p.m.—60.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 15.
Gymkhana at Happy Valley—3.30 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 17.
Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral—6 p.m.

Major General, attached to the General Headquarters Staff. As head of the Military Mission he went to Petrograd in 1916, and was warmly received by the late Czar of whom he was a personal friend.

Whilst in Russia, General Janin observed from the conditions in that country that a revolution was imminent, and in his reports to his Government he drew attention to the approach of the event and what would be its consequences a long time before the revolution actually broke out. In 1917, General Janin returned to France and was entrusted with the organisation of the Czech-Slovak Army operating against the Germans on the Western Front. The situation in Siberia demanding a common leader for the Allied forces operating against the Bolsheviks and Germans, he was in 1918 sent to that country as Head of the French military mission, and in that capacity also assumed command of the Czech-Slovak, Polish, Serbian and Lithuanian forces which were organised in that region.

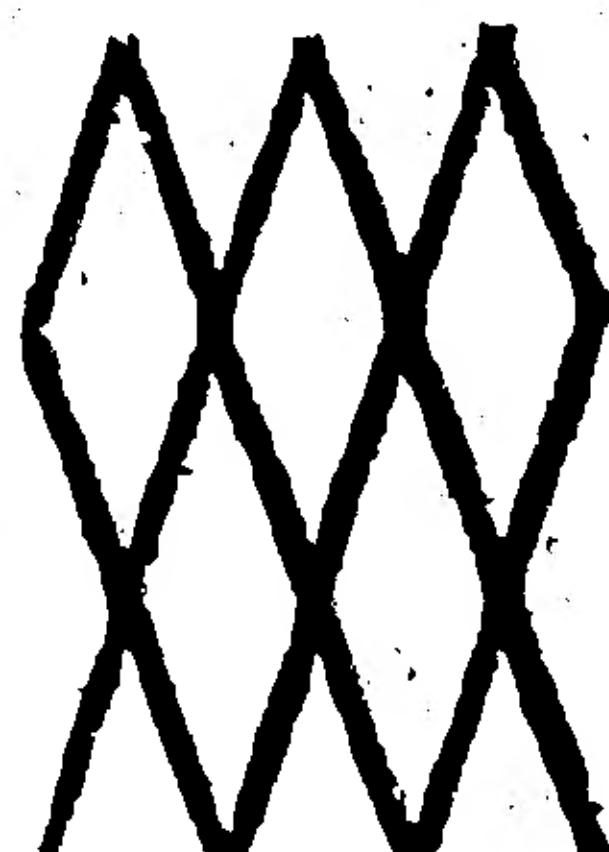
A report of what happened during the period that General Janin was in command of the Allied Forces, terminating with the decision formed by the Inter-Allied Conference to evacuate the troops from the country in consequence of certain grave events, will be given in our next issue. It will give the circumstances of the death of Admiral Kalchak, and will in the main reflect the views of General Janin on the events which transpired.

NOTICES.

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SANITARY BOARD.

DR. OZORIO'S QUESTIONS.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board's office. Mr. G. R. Sayer presided and there were present Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Dr. W. V. N. Koch, Dr. F. N. G. Ozorio, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. Chow Shou-son, Col. Humphry, Dr. W. W. Pearce (M.O.H.), and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds, (Secretary).

Pursuant to notice Dr. Ozorio asked:

(1) Will the Government accelerate the completion of the Roads around Homantin as in their present conditions they contain pools which may breed mosquitoes?

(2) Does the Government contemplate the creation of the post of Factory Inspector? If so, will the post be open to women?

(3) Will the President appoint a sub-committee to study the need or otherwise of building concrete dustbins in the smaller lanes so as to facilitate the scavenging of the Colony?

(4) Has any answer been received from the Government to the report of the sub-committee of the scavenging of the Colony? If so, why has it not been laid on the table?

The Chairman replied:

1. The Honorable Director of Public Works kindly allows me to say that instructions have been given for the acceleration of this work.

2. If by Factory Inspector is meant an Inspector whose duties are to ensure the sanitary maintenance of factories and workshops, all Inspectors on the staff may be so described. It is not intended to replace them by women. But the matter will be kept in mind in the occurrence of vacancies.

3. If the term has reference to the Home Factory Acts and is intended to cover the health of employees and cognate matters I am authorized to state that beyond the scope of the Board that the question of Industrial Employment of children is under consideration but the Government does not contemplate at present the creation of a post of Factory Inspector. The second question in this case therefore does not arise.

4. If the Board as a whole desires to refresh its memory on this subject I shall be glad to appoint a sub-committee.

1. The report of the sub-committee appointed on Dr. Ozorio's question 1, 2, 19 was laid on the table after circulation on 21.6.19. It has not been adopted by the Board.

An application for permission to erect ten water closets and a continuous drain at the Power Station and Quarters, Kowloon Marine Lot No. 29 was granted, which completed the business.

LAWN TENNIS.

SEMI-FINALS AND FINAL.

Subject to weather and ground conditions, the following matches have been arranged for:

Semi-Final Doubles: Chan Kung-shing and H. A. Humphry v. S. A. and O. Humphry.

Final: Mixed Doubles: Thursday, 12th May, May and Mrs. Greenaway v. Major Bowen and Mrs. Timms.

Semi-Final Doubles: Chan Kung-shing and H. A. Humphry v. S. A. and O. Humphry.

Final: 12th May, M. W. and M. K. Lo v. J. Stalker and E. Abraham.

"THE KING OF THE HIGHWAY"

Copy of cable received.

BURNS ON AN INDIAN FIFTY MILE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP AND ESTABLISHED NEW MILE TIME RECORD AT INDIAN PARK LOS ANGELES THURSDAY MARCH TWENTY EIGHT TIME THIRTY SEVEN MINUTES THIRTY SECONDS THIS IS THE SECOND NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP EVENT OF THE NINETEEN-TWENTY SEASON BOTH INDIAN VICTORIES. THE TWENTY FIVE MILE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP WAS WON BY THE SAME RIDER IN AN INDIAN AT INDIAN PARK INDIAN ELEVENTH TIME THIRTY SEVEN MINUTES THIRTY SECONDS.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CONDITIONS IN IRELAND.

Murders and outrages in Ireland grow more terrible daily and the vendetta against the Police intensifies. The Lord Lieutenant and Executive Officers are virtually prisoners in the country they are governing and are only able to leave their retreats in Armoured Cars. The situation is far worse than a month ago. The release of hunger-strikers added fresh fuel to the murder campaign. One day in the past week fourteen brutal outrages occurred, and hundreds go unrecorded. Loyalists so terrorized suffer silently. In one instance at Galway, a young girl was dragged from her bed and had her hair cut off and those who committed the assault threatened to shear off her ears. The girl then collapsed. This was done because she had been seen speaking to a soldier. These outrages are becoming common. The Sinn Feiners daily hold courts and inflict sentences. A number of correspondents confirm the statement that the situation of the Loyalists beggars description. Numbers are fleeing the country. They declare that if the British people realised their plight they would be ashamed of their desertion. Meanwhile forty-two hunger strikers were released from Wexford Scrubbs yesterday and thirteen from Cork gaol.

A hundred Sinn Feiners attacked the Police Barracks at Newton Hamilton. The defenders successfully resisted the attack through four hours fire of rifles and bombs. The barracks were sprayed with petrol and set on fire. When the roof fell in the defenders retreated to the yard where they held out until reinforced. It appears the Sinn Feiners have shot a detective in Dublin. He wore an armoured waistcoat which saved his life, but his condition was critical before operating.

POLISH TROOPS CROSS RIVER IPEN.

Warsaw, May 9. It is officially stated that the Polish troops have crossed the river Ipen near Kieff and that patrols have entered the outskirts of the town.

London, May 10.

The Polish cavalry which captured Kieff handed over the town to the Ukrainians. The cavalry is pursuing Reds who have reached a point fifty miles south of Kieff. The Bolsheviks appealed to the Polish peasants declaring that the invasion was assisted by the Allies. It appears that the fall of Kieff was due to the Poles turning the line at the River Ipen. From the South the Reds have retreated to the east bank of the Dniester, which will be a formidable obstacle, but the Bolsheviks were compelled to leave the left bank south of Ukraine. Hence the Ukrainians may soon advance and enter Odessa. Meanwhile it seems clear that Pilsudski has no hopes of conquering Russia or even to achieve a decisive victory, bringing about a Soviet collapse. His best hope is to convince the Reds that war is unprofitable, and induce them to accept the terms, namely an Independent Ukraine and a readjustment of Eastern Polish Frontiers. But this is unlikely until the Soviets have made a great effort and failed. It is hoped that Brusiloff will make an effort northward in the direction of Minsk, owing to easier concentration hereabouts along the railways from Moscow. The threat to move towards Minsk is a direct threat to Warsaw. Meanwhile all eyes are turned towards Rumania in view of the reported Alliance of the Poles.

A Moscow wireless message in reply to the League of Nations admits in principle the admission of the League's Declaration into Soviet Russia with a view to studying conditions, excepting delegates of the nations at present warring against Russia. It is reported that Brusiloff has been appointed Generalissimo of the Soviet Armies.

A Polish semi-official message states that the Bolshevik Headquarters Staff is retreating in disorder.

NEW AEROPLANE WINGS.

London, May 9. The Handley Page Company has achieved and improved a design for aeroplane wings which will revolutionise flying. It is as important as the invention of the pneumatic tyre to road vehicles. The contrivance is the simplest and will reduce aeroplanes to half the present size. It can be applied to any existing plane, and the new wing will enable aeroplanes to arrive and alight with a smaller run and will ensure greater safety, comfort and greater speed. It increases the load from twenty to forty per cent. The invention has passed official tests, but details are not yet disclosed.

(Continued on page 4.)

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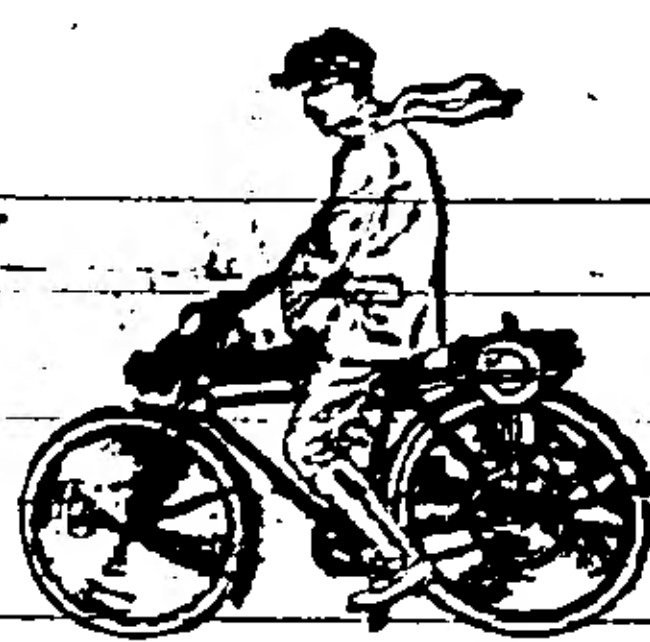
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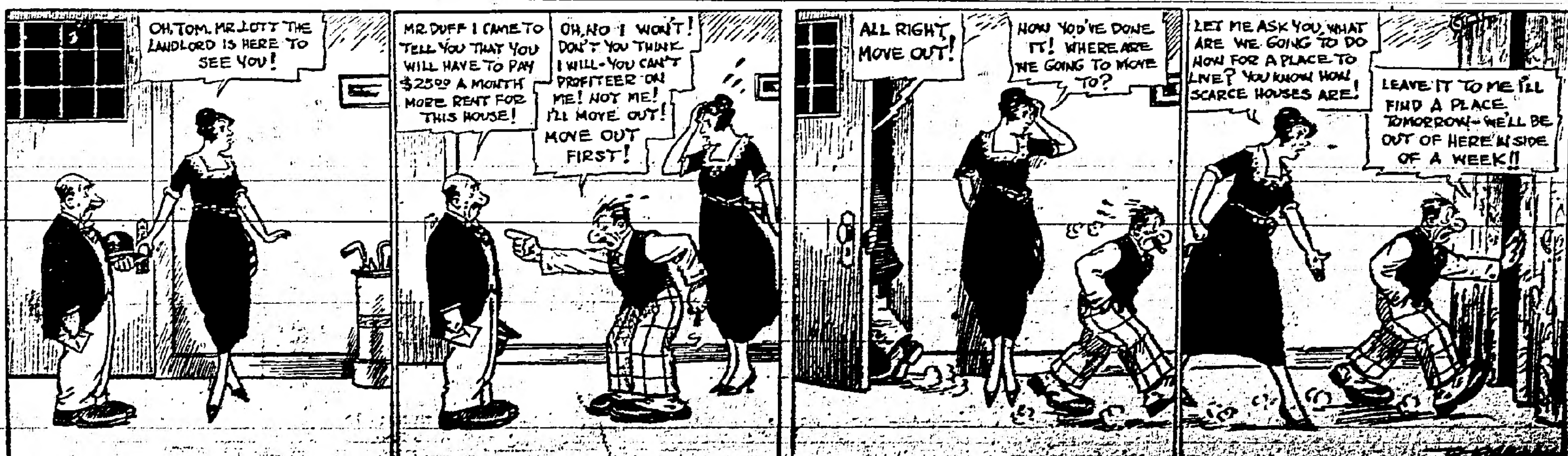
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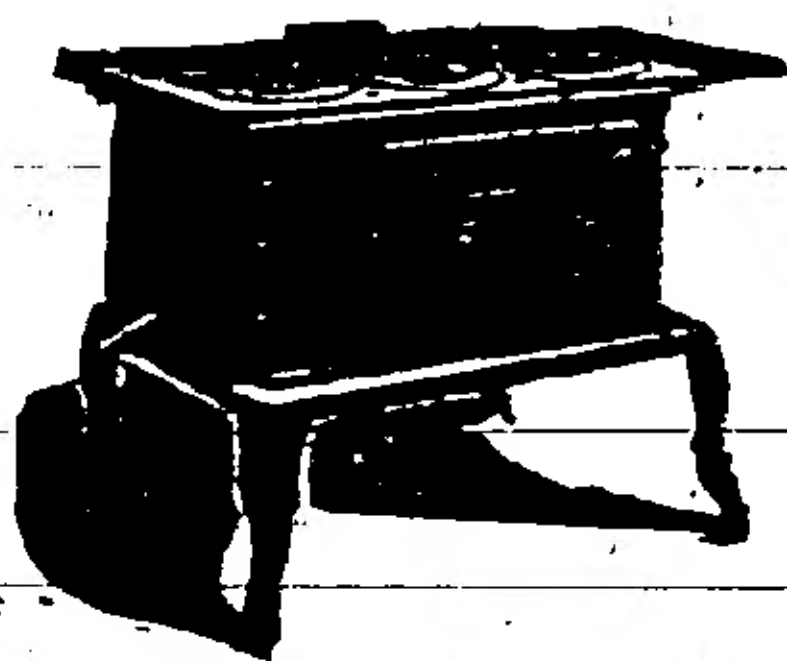
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

INLAND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL.

London, May 9.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Newman, Sir R. Horne stated that the Government thought the removal of the present control of inland distribution of coal as soon as possible was essential. This could only be possible if artificial differentiation between the prices of household and industrial coal was removed. Therefore the Government concluded that household coal could no longer be sold cheaper than industrial coal, and both should be sold at a price sufficient to cover cost of production and standard profits allowed by the Coal Emergency Act. Therefore the maximum prices for industrial coal and household coal will be increased by 4s. 9d. and 11s. 2d. per ton respectively on 13th May. The necessity for increasing the price would have arisen apart from the recent advance in the wages of miners which, however, had increased the cost of production by 2s. 10d. per ton.

London, May 10.

It is understood the action of increasing domestic coal fourteen shillings and industrial coal four shillings has caused the Scottish miners to announce a further demand for increased wages if the prices are raised.

TWENTY YEARS CONVENTION.

London, May 10.

The "Times" Teheran correspondent states a Military Convention for the duration of twenty years has been signed between Soviet Russia and the Turkish Nationalists, and concluded the latter by refusing adherence to any of the Allied Terms involving the diminished Turkish Sovereignty. The former is to aid the Turks if attacked by allies. The territory of Constantinople is to be Turkish, Straits to be free, and the fortifications of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus to be destroyed.

The revolution in Baku was effected by the collusion between the pro-Turkish Irredentist party and the Bolsheviks who placed the Armenian Erivan in a perilous situation. Twenty Britishers including the Naval Mission at Baku, during the revolution, were held as hostages pending the release of Turkish Unionists at Malta.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

London, May 9.

Unconfirmed reports from rebel sources state that General Hill has captured Mexico City. Carranza's forces fled. Americans in El Paso (Texas) are inclined to credit the report.

New York, May 9.

The State Department has been informed from Vera Cruz that a wireless message from Mexico City reports that Carranza and the Revolutionist General Obregon have taken complete possession of the Capital.

Washington, May 10.

The United States Embassy in Mexico City confirms the reports that the rebels captured the capital at noon on Friday. Foreigners are unharmed.

THE FRENCH STRIKES.

Paris, May 9.

Work has been resumed at Havre, St. Malo, Rouen, Bordeaux and Brest, also at the mines at Nord Pas De Calais and in the centre and south of France.

Paris, May 10.

Having failed in its object of the stoppage of the mines the Confederation has called out the transport workers. It is stated the movement is doomed to failure owing to lack of funds.

RUMANIA MAKING MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Copenhagen, May 9.

It is reported from Budapest that Rumania is feverishly making military preparations. It is also reported from Berlin that Averescu, the Rumanian Premier has gone to Warsaw to negotiate for a Polish-Rumanian Alliance against Russia.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN CAIRO.

Cairo, May 9.

A bomb was thrown at a motor car occupied by Hussein Bey, Minister of Pious Foundations, who was unhurt. His chauffeur was slightly injured and a student standing by mortally wounded. Two other students, slightly injured, were arrested.

HUNGARY AND THE TREATY.

London, May 10.

A telegram from Budapest states that the whole press is against the signing of the Treaty. Numerous deputies have declared that they will vote against the signature and urge the breaking off of negotiations with the Entente on the ground that the Entente cannot apply coercion, and Hungary is not afraid of a blockade.

TURKISH DELEGATION AND TREATY.

Paris, May 9.

The Ambassador's Conference decided to give the Turkish Delegation a month in which to reply to the Treaty, which will be handed to them on May 11th.

ANARCHIST LEAFLETS IN PARIS.

Paris, May 9.

Five men have been arrested in Paris for distributing anarchist leaflets. Subsequently the police searched the house of Sebastian Faure.

GERMAN ARMY REDUCTION.

London, May 9.

A Berlin message says it is officially announced that the reduction of the German army to two hundred thousand will be completed by the 15th inst.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

London, May 9.

The engagement is announced of Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuters Agency to Enid, daughter of Colonel Arthur Henry Bagnold, C.B., C.M.G., of Shooters Hill, Woolwich. The marriage will take place in June.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA INDISPOSED.

London, May 10.

Queen Alexandra has been indisposed a fortnight owing to bronchial troubles. She is recovering.

MARINES FOR KEY WEST.

Washington, May 9.

A force of twelve hundred marines have been ordered to Key West in view of possible service in Mexico.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society was held yesterday afternoon at the board room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N. presiding and being supported by Mr. H. E. L. Dowbiggin, Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. A. Plummer, Hon. Treas., and a small attendance of members.

The chairman said:—A study of the annual report will show that the membership of this Society is about the same as of recent years, whereas the entries at the annual show have more than doubled in the last 12 years, the number of exhibitors have only increased 40 per cent, and membership to 60 per cent. A Society such as this and in a place like Hongkong should have fully 200 members on its roll of membership, and I would take this opportunity to ask the present members to do all they can to increase the membership of the Hongkong Horticultural Society by personal canvassing. The show this year was a great success in spite of the weather, and our thanks are due to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. E. L. Dowbiggin, for all the excellent arrangements made. With regard to the exhibits, the greatest improvement was in the vegetables, some very excellent exhibits being staged. The statement of accounts shows that we close the year with a balance of \$207.13, but as this includes 4 life memberships' subscriptions, it is apparent that we need a larger membership to cover the expenses of the annual show. The thanks of this Society are due to our Hon. Secretary, Mr. Dowbiggin for the three strenuous years of hard and thankless work as Hon. Secretary, and I hope we shall be as fortunate in his successor. Our thanks are also due to Mr. J. A. Plummer for his good work as Hon. Treasurer, and to Mr. A. R. Lowe for kindly auditing the accounts free of charge. The draft schedule of classes for 1921 show has again been published with the annual report to enable members to order their seeds in good time. I cannot close my remarks without a reference to the late Mr. W. J. Tutcher, Superintendent of Botanical and Forestry Department in this Colony, who served on our Committee for many years and gave at all times much valuable advice and assistance at our shows. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to Mrs. Tutcher in this her sad bereavement.

In seconding the adoption of the report and accounts Mr. E. Hancock said he would like to express on behalf of the members their very best thanks to the members of the committee, particularly coupled with the name of Mr. Dowbiggin who had been indefatigable in his labours on their behalf. They all appreciated, he was sure, that work which was of a kind apt to be "shot at" by critics who were usually people who did not realise the difficulties. He was afraid Mr. Dowbiggin's successor would have a hard job to carry on in the way in which Mr. Dowbiggin had done but they hoped to find a worthy successor.

The report and accounts were adopted.

A letter of thanks from Mrs. Tutcher for the Society's expression of condolence was read.

Office bearers were elected as follows:—President, Mr. Leefer; Hon. Sec., Mr. L. Gibbs; Hon. Treas., Mr. J. A. Plummer; and committee, Mrs. Aubrey and Mrs. Maitland, Mr. Justice Gumpertz, and Messrs H. Green, E. J. Noronha, J. F. da Silva, Ho Kien-long, J. K. Robinson and Nicoll.

Mr. Percy Smith suggested the holding of the annual show in a more central place where it could be visited after dinner and the possibility of securing a band for the evening. Business men, he said, could not possibly get away before 5 p.m. Permission might be obtained for the parade ground or some such place.

Commander Beckwith supported the idea and said it would doubtless receive the attention of the incoming committee.

Mr. Nicoll suggested that the show be held on one day only and this was also supported by Mr. Dowbiggin who said the expenditure on the second day at the last show was \$100 while the receipts had only been \$30.

Mr. Nicoll further advocated the formation of a sub-committee to draw up hard and fast rules of judging and also to encourage higher class exhibits.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. N. L. Watson.

NOTICES.

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A powerful disinfectant, germicide and deodorant.

Extremely economical in use most effective in operation.

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LA FAVORITE

LATEST PARISIEN CREATIONS

EVENING DRESSES, AFTERNOON
GOWNS, SMART COSTUMES &
SPORTING APPAREL.

LA FAVORITE

SCHEER'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

ATTACK ON ENGLISH "MATERIALISM."

It is good to see ourselves occasionally as others see us. The victor can afford this luxury even better than the vanquished. In this instalment of the recollections of Admiral Scheer for four years Commander-in-Chief of the German High Sea Fleet—a far from flattering picture is painted of the psychology of the English people. To our materialism, to our striving for power and profit, and to our dogma that we are the first nation in the world, Admiral Scheer attributes the outbreak of the world war.

The victor (Admiral Scheer observes) has the privilege of writing the story of the war; for one mistrusts the vanquished, because he will try to palliate and excuse his defeats. But we are victors and vanquished at one and the same time, and in depicting our success the difficult problem confronts us of not forgetting that our strength did not last out to the end.

Exceptionally tragic is the fate of our Fleet. It embodied the sense of power resulting from the unification of the Empire, a sense which was conscious of its responsibility to provide for the suitable security of our immensely flourishing political and economical expansion. By creating a fleet we strengthened our claim to sea-power, without which the Empire must wither away, we remained a thorn in the side of the British, and their ill-will was the constant accompaniment of our growth. The freedom of the seas, which we strove for in line with our evolution, England was never willing to grant, even if it had come to a world war on the point.

In the four years' struggle which Germany waged against the desire of its enemies to destroy it, the Fleet was able, beyond all foreign expectations, to hold its own, and what is more, it was our conduct of the naval war that succeeded in forcing the stubborn enemy to the brink of destruction. But, nevertheless, we have lost the war, and with the surrender of the German Fleet the expectations of an independent shaping of our destiny have vanished for long enough.

The origin of the world-war lies in the opposition between the Anglo-Saxon and the German conceptions of the world. On the former side is the claim to the position of unrestricted primacy in sea-power, to the dominion of the seas, to the prerogative of ocean-trade and to a levy on the treasures of all the earth. "We are the first nation of the world" is the dogma of every Englishman, and he cannot conceive how others can doubt it.

England has in process of time understood how to create an almost universal recognition of its claim. Its whole policy, based on the authority of its Fleet and the favourable situation of the British Isles, has always been adapted to the principle that all that may contribute "ad maiorem gloriam Britanniae" is of advantage also to the progress of mankind. The principal feature of the English character is markedly materialistic and reveals itself in a striving for power and profit. The commercial spirit, which animates the individual Englishman, colours the political and military dealings of the whole people. Their claims, to themselves a matter of course, went so far always that they never granted advantages to another, even if their utilisation was not possible to themselves at the time, but might perhaps be so later. That has manifested itself most clearly in the Colonial sphere.

The edifice of English world-importance and might has rested for a hundred years on the fame of Trafalgar, and they have carefully avoided hazarding it. They have besides, with skill and success, left untried no means of accentuating the impression of power and using it. What we should consider boastful was to the British only the expression of their end. In support of this we may mention such expressions as: "We have the ships, we have the men, we have the money."

PROFITEERING IN CITY RENTS.

LEAGUE TO FIGHT HIGH CHARGES.

High rents and arbitrary action on the part of City landlords have resulted in the formation of "The City Tenants' Defence Association."

Occupiers of City offices who have received notice to terminate their tenancies, and have been asked exorbitant rents for a continuation, are asked to communicate with Messrs. H. Graham King and Co., chartered accountants, 17, Bonmanger-lane, E.C., with a view to concerted action.

One of the founders of the organisation explained to a Daily Chronicle representative how it came into being. "It was started by ten gentlemen—all tenants of the same landlord," he said. "As ridiculous demands were made upon all of them, they pooled their money to fight them."

"Legal advice has already been taken and representations have been made to Lord Salisbury's Committee with a view to obtaining a hearing on the question of the extension of the Rent Restriction Act in respect to City offices."

"There is rank profiteering on the part of some City landlords," he added, "and others are taking very unreasonable and arbitrary action as regards eviction. One tenant who is paying £40 for a room, for instance, has been told by his landlord that £200 could be obtained for it, and asked to make an offer as near that figure as possible."

"Such cases have created a real grievance in the City, where there are no offices to be had."

too," as well as ships names, such as Irresistible, Invincible, Indomitable, Formidable, and many others.

This method, fundamentally, is really as the Poles asunder from ours, but still it does not fail to leave an impression on many Germans owing to its pomposity and the customary embroidery commonplaces about promoting the happiness of mankind. On the opposite side Prussia—Germany! Its whole history filled with struggle and distress, because the wars of Europe were carried on by preference on its territory. It was the nation of the Categorical Imperative, ever ready for sacrifices and sacrifices always raising itself again, till it seemed at last to have succeeded through the unification of the Empire in being able to reap the fruits of its hard-won position of power. The victory over the hard times it had to pass through was due to its idealism and to its tried loyalty to the Fatherland under the oppressions of foreign rule. The strength of our defensive power rested always all things on our conscientiousness and thoroughness, acquired by strict discipline.

If it comes to the point that one must decide antagonisms by arms, the foremost consideration is no longer "how can I defend myself?" but "how can I hit the enemy most severely?" Attack, not defence, leads most quickly to the goal. The best deterrent from war is, moreover, to impress on the enemy the certainty that he must thereby suffer considerably. The method adopted by us of creating an efficient battle-line, an engagement with which involved a risk for England, offered not only the greatest prospect of preventing war, but also, if war could not be avoided, the best possibility of striking the enemy effectively. Of the issue of a fleet action it could with certainty be stated that the resultant damage to the English supremacy at sea would be great and correspond proportionately with our losses. Whilst we at need could get over such a sacrifice, it must exercise an intolerable effect on England, which relied on its sea-power alone. How far these considerations on which the construction of our Fleet was based were recognised as correct on the English side, can be judged from the tactics of England's Fleet in the world-war, which throughout the struggle were based on the most anxious efforts to avoid suffering any real injury.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on FRIDAY

The 21st day of May, 1920, at 3 p.m.

at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of

ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SUB-SECTION 1 of SECTION C OF INLAND LOT No. 1417 Together with the message erected thereon known as No. 20 Aberdeen Street Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 16th day of June 1899. Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$6.50. Area about 952 Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION:

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. Thoresen & Co. to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 18th May, 1920, commencing at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street:

The Steamer "DAGMAR"

as she now lies in the Menam River, Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear and appurtenances etc.

1457 tons gross Reg. 921 tons net Reg. 1500 tons deadweight capacity on 17 feet mean draft. Speed 10 knots.

This steamer went ashore in the Gulf of Siam, was salvaged, and towed to Bangkok, where she was dry-docked and patched up.

Inspection orders on application to the East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Bangkok.

The steamer to be at purchasers' risk after fall of hammer, when purchase money is to be paid.

For full particulars apply to

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

or Messrs. THORESEN & CO. Hongkong.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 19th May 1920 commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street.

100 cases Salamander U.V.P. Brandy

19 " Three Star Brandy

20 " MacLaren's Dry Gin

20 " Old Tom

20 " Merville's Peppermint

23 " Sherry

7 " Jamaica Rum

5 " Burgundy

3 " Creme de Menthe

2 " Angostura Bitters

2 " Champagne

12 " Biscuits

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

NEW LIST ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Subject to weather conditions the following dates have been fixed:—

Final Open Championship Singles, Tuesday, 18th May.

Final Open Championship Doubles, Thursday, 20th May.

Challenge Round Open Championship Singles, Tuesday, 25th May.

RESERVED SEATS may now be booked by Members and Subscribers in the Pavilion, except between the hours of 4.15 and 6.30 p.m.

The lists will remain open at the Pavilion until Friday evening, 14th May, after that date they will be transferred to Messrs. Moutrie & Co. PRICE 5s. each.

NOTICE.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Tuesday the 25th May 1920 at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 11th May to the 25th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1920.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

MONDAY

NEXT

ORGAN RECITAL

AT

6 P.M.

A COMPLETE ERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The machines are made by Messrs. B. & S. of Hongkong, Ltd., and are guaranteed to be perfect working order. The complete plant will cost about £200. Delivery and installation extra.

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1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 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U.S. AND EUROPE.

LEGACIES OF TREATY FIASCO.

Washington, March 23.—Washington continues to be absorbed by the aftermath of the Treaty fiasco. In the Senate Mr. Knox's resolution for peace with Germany with the same concessions and privileges that the United States would get from the Treaty of Versailles is already in difficulties and has been delayed. Nobody objects to its suggestion of peace with Germany with the same concessions as the United States would get from the Treaty of Versailles, but extreme enemies of the Treaty and those who wanted the League with reservations object to that part of the resolution which talks about arbitration, mediation, &c. One wing feels that its adoption would prejudice the chance of the United States entering the League eventually, the other wing thinks it smacks of more entanglements.

Uncertainty about the President's next move also causes hesitation. It is hoped and believed in many quarters that the President before long will, after some statement of faith that eventually the country will enter the League, suggest the negotiation of a *modus vivendi* both with the Allies and Germany. It is pointed out that there are many reasons against the prolongation of the present situation. American commercial interests are getting restless at the continual official non-intercourse with Germany. Like the officials concerned they are worried about the possibility of America's losing a voice in regard to reparations, especially the disposal of German assets in neutral and American countries.

There are questions like that of the Island of Yap, in the Northern Pacific, a protest against the cession of which to Japan was the subject yesterday of a resolution in the Senate, with which for once the Executive Government was in complete agreement. The American argument is that geographically Yap belongs to the American zone in the Far East, and that the Japanese do not really need it as a cable station or anything else.

PROTESTS TO EUROPE.

For these and other reasons it is hoped that, were the President to succeed in negotiating the requisite agreements the Senate would drop or modify the Knox resolution and ratify them, provided that they contained no reference to the League and did not implicate the United States in the current territorial and political problems of Europe, beyond perhaps leaving upon the Rhine the static army of occupation.

For it cannot be too often repeated that such things as the President's protest against the projected Turkish settlement carry with them no promise of the assumption of responsibilities. There is reason, in fact, to believe that the President makes that clear in his Note, basing interference not upon the practical part which he had hoped the United States would play in upholding decency in the world, but upon the part she had played in helping Turkey's actual enemies to win the war, and upon ethical considerations.

America's latest incursion into the Russian problem, should be read in the same sense. No suggestion is made, as reported in Europe, for another conference, still less for political interference with Moscow. The official, indeed unofficial, American view is that it would be foolish of Europe not to trade with Russia if it can thus get the needed supplies, that such a course may mean eventual contact with Moscow, but that to recognise in any way the present

FILMS IN DAYLIGHT.

REVOLUTIONARY INVENTION.

A demonstration was given at Drury Lane Theatre recently of a new apparatus for exhibiting cinema films in broad daylight, or artificial light.

During the display the auditorium was electrically lit, and to make the test more effective, the stage immediately in front of the screen was alternately darkened and flooded with the rays from the foot, top and limelights. Under these varying conditions, the pictures could be followed with comparative ease.

The main feature of the apparatus is a special screen, which consists of a translucent sheet of chemical preparation, on which the pictures are projected from the rear, improvements in the operating machine rendering only a few feet necessary to give the required focus.

The screen, it is claimed, absorbs all light rays that fall upon the front surface, whether from the sun or artificial sources, and permits only such beams as are cast upon it from behind to become visible. "This screen," said Mr. S. A. Yorks the engineer in charge of the operations, "can be rolled up, and all it needs is a wash once a year with soap and water. It is not inflammable."

By means of the invention its sponsors point out that daylight films are now possible for instruction in schools and hospitals, for advertising purposes, in or out of doors, and for cinema entertainments in hotel lounges, restaurants, and private residences.

The invention is American in origin, but a British company, The Daily News understands, is to be formed to take over the rights of manufacture in this country.

Government would be dangerously premature. Washington is, it is understood, ready to remove the restriction upon her nationals trading with Russia as soon as the necessary understanding is reached.

ATTITUDE TO GERMAN AFFAIRS.

In the same way it is unlikely that it will take a hand in German affairs, save commercially, if and when things settle down. The present trend towards extremism is anxiously watched, but there is little sympathy with the suggestion of intervention retained from Paris. Alike in Parliament and official circles one finds a very prevalent opinion that the upheaval is due not to the weakness of the Allies' hold over Germany, but to the undue severity of the Treaty of Versailles. There is, in fact, strong sympathy with Signor Nitte's speech about the need of clemency if Europe is to be saved and the peace settlement eventually rearranged so that the next American effort to join the League will not be again thwarted largely by popular distrust of Old World diplomacy.

It is to be hoped that the diplomats of the Old World will realize this and will not be deceived by the President's defeat over the Treaty, by his powerlessness to enforce his views, or by the apathy of the American people towards foreign affairs. America may for the moment have a powerless and discredited spokesman, but as I have already pointed out, the situation in Washington may be quite different a year hence. If the question of American participation in the League is then upon the tapis, it will be decided mainly upon how far Allied diplomacy shall, when again scrutinized for practical purposes, be found to have chimed in with those American ideals which, upon questions like the Adriatic and Turkey, Mr. Wilson still expresses. —Times.

CONSIGNEES.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SCANDINAVIA
The Motorship
"PERU"

having arrived from the above ports on the 9th May, 1920, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th May, 1920, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on the 14th May, 1920 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MESSRS. THORESEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

The Steamship
"LAKE GITANO"
From CALCUTTA via
RANGOON & SINGAPORE.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees are hereby notified that General Average has been declared and before delivery of cargo can be given they must sign General Average Bond, furnish completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 2 per cent. of the invoice value of the goods.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on May 17th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 17th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. As Operators, U. S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

The Steamship
S. S. "LAKE GILPEN"
From CALCUTTA via
RANGOON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and SAIGON.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on May 17th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 17th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. As Operators.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
Hongkong, 10th May, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

The Steamship
S. S. "VENEZUELA"
From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on May 15th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 17th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. Hongkong, 10th May, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship
"KAZEMBE"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holts Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the May 5th, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before May 12th 1920, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays & Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship
"DELAGOA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong, and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 17th May, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1920.

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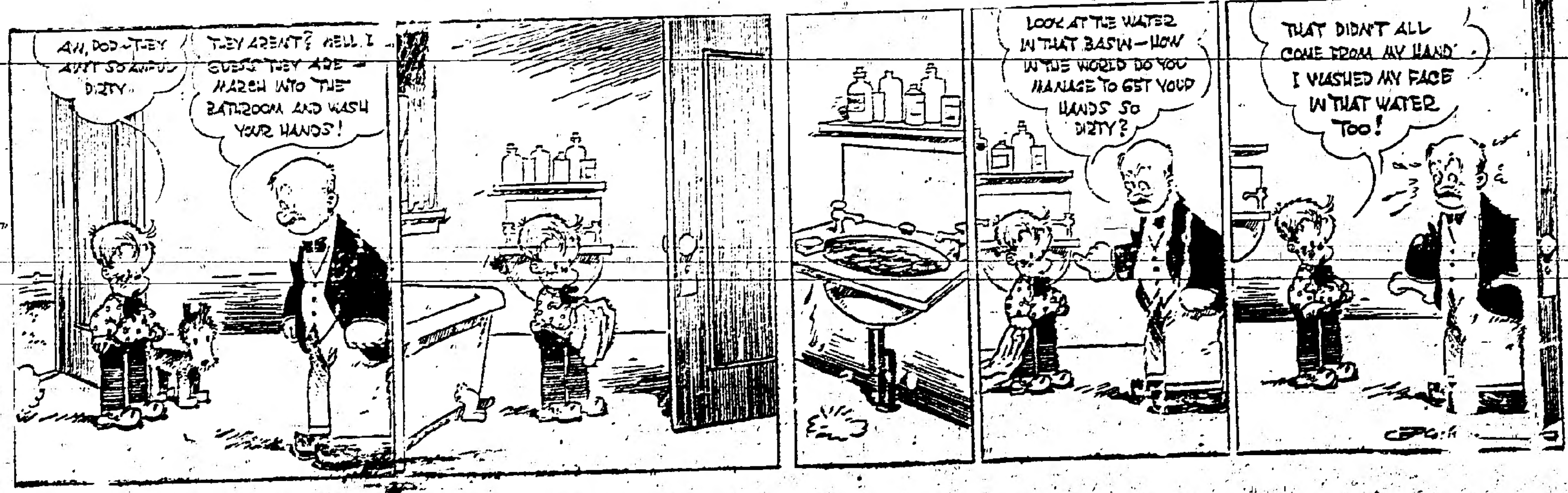
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Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late Mrs. W. G. Humphreys beg to tender their heartfelt thanks to those who so kindly sent wreaths and condolences in their recent sad bereavement, also to those who attended the funeral.

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Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1930.

THE KNOX RESOLUTION.

It may be thought on the part of some of our readers that we are over-fond of referring to the fact that America has made no appreciable headway towards solving her difficulties in connection with the Peace Treaty, but we view the matter as one of the most serious in the realm of international diplomacy. That being so we make no excuse for referring to it again in the light of the cable that came to hand yesterday morning which told us how Mr. Knox has inaugurated a Republican attempt to declare peace with Germany and Austria by congressional enactment. His arguments sounded plausible enough, especially that contending that Congress is equally entitled to rescind war as to declare it. We fail to see how peace was made for America when Germany and the Allies ratified the Treaty, because America has refused to have anything to do with that Treaty. If America wishes to make use of that Treaty she must ratify it either with or without reservations.

We are going to take a few words from Senator Walsh, of Montana, on this subject, because it so happens that he is a recognized American authority on questions of International Law. He recently stated that there were three possible ways of making peace, and these three ways were:— "Peace can be restored by ratifying the Treaty of Versailles, with or without revision; or through the negotiation and ratification of a separate treaty of peace with Germany; or by a Congressional resolution declaring the existence of a state of peace without the formality of a treaty. The Senate, having tried the first method without success and having no taste for the second, is bent on trying the third through the adoption of a resolution by Senator Knox which would repeal the resolution by which a state of war was declared and would seek to safeguard American interest by requiring that Germany concede to the United States all the advantages that would have accrued from the Treaty of Versailles on the pain of a severance of all commercial relations. Such a resolution, it is now fairly conceded, would require the signature of the President to make it effective, or, lacking his signature, would have to be passed by a two-thirds majority of both houses. It was at first believed that the desired result could be accomplished through the passage of a concurrent resolution—one not requiring the signature of the President—but that view has been abandoned even by those who put it forward. In the course of quite a lengthy statement the Senator stated that there was a rather foolish contention on the part of many Senators that no action of any kind is needed to bring about a state of peace. They contend that a state of peace now exists; that commercial relations have been resumed, and that the Senate is now discussing an "attenuated technicality." The Senator himself is of the convinced opinion that the normal way of bringing a state of war to an end is through a treaty of peace. He then proceeded to deal at some length with the many objections that could be raised against the idea of declaring peace simply by a resolution of Congress, pointing out international irregularities that would arise from such a procedure. A great deal of risk would be involved, because there would be a dependence on reciprocal legislation on the part of Germany. As regards an entirely separate treaty between the two countries, he stated that Germany has so tied herself up by the treaty negotiated at Versailles that she is disabled from entering into such a treaty, even if the United States were persuaded to take such a course. He was convinced that the overwhelming sentiment of the country was against the making of a separate treaty with Germany, except under the compulsion of necessity, from sentimental as well as economic reasons. He saw no practical solution of the problem except in the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, either in its present form or in some revised form. And he was optimistic enough to add that he believed the United States could make peace only on that basis. He concluded "I see no other practical way." Whilst he was discussing the question of a separate peace treaty he made this rather significant admission:—"It would mean the dissolution of the concert with our Allies in the war and would be regarded by them probably as an abandonment of them without fault on their part."

Hard as it might be for us to follow all the forces and motives that govern American politics, there are more than reasonable grounds for presuming, as we have done in the past, that the bulk of the American people are heartily tired of the Treaty question and only wish to see it settled. Senator Knox has now inaugurated another phase of the anti-Treaty movement, but it is to be hoped that there long some general agreement will have been come to which will conform more closely to the ideas held by the Allied Governments. In the interests of all it is high time the whole business was put in the list of things done.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

WORSE THAN EVER.

We had hoped that when Dr. Wu Ting-fang left Canton and the so-called military administration there began to show signs of early collapse, nothing more would be heard of the continuance of a separate Southern Government. But we see that Dr. Wu and Mr. C. T. Wang have had a conference in Shanghai with the notorious Sun Yat-sen, at which it was decided that the Military Government and Parliament should be removed to Yunnan. Tang Shao-yi is being sounded as to whether or not he approves of the idea. Now, what on earth do these opportunists imagine they are doing? There was never a better opportunity than the present for securing unity between North and South, and yet here we have a little group of irreconcilables attempting to bolster up what is obviously a lost cause. After their experiences in Canton, which were characterised by maladministration, financial muddling and interminable squabbling, the same men want to re-establish the Southern Government in another place. As though the mere shifting to a fresh locality is going to improve matters! Not only was the Canton Military Government a hopeless failure from every standpoint; the "Parliament" was a farce from the day of its inception to the time of its dissolution from sheer inaction. Does anyone in his sober senses imagine that a transference to Yunnan is going to result in any improvement whatsoever? It is about time this separate Government foolishness was abandoned. Our only surprise is that a man of Dr. Wu's general level-headedness allows himself to be mixed up with the business.

MOTOR ROADS.

Yesterday we had something to say about the Colony's new motor roads, with special reference to the dangers which motorists face after heavy rains, owing to the lack of metalling. During wet week-ends especially it would be a good idea if the roads to Fanling were closed to heavy motor traffic, for the railway is always available, and, apart from actual danger, the bigger types of motor-cars do no end of damage by cutting up the surface of the thoroughfares. But that is not the particular point with which we wish to deal at the moment—it is just a mere passing thought. A motorist who had read what we wrote yesterday tells us that there is another respect in which an improvement of the roads could be effected. He says that all too few of the turnings on our motor roads, both in Hongkong and across harbour, are "banked." He even asserts that there are corners on the run round the island where whatever "banking" there is, is on the wrong slope, adding that the danger to motorists is thereby greatly increased. We can well believe it, if what our informant says is true. We have ourselves noticed that there is far too little "banking" done at sharp turnings on several of our roads. When the P.W.D. is making a new thoroughfare it ought to be quite easy to attend to such a detail as this. It is best to err on the side of liberality in matters of this kind.

THINKING ABOUT PAY.

There is too little service in the world to-day; the people do too much thinking, about how much pay they are going to get. The above is from a recent address in New York by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. We wonder what Hongkong Civil Servants think about it. There may be something in what this young millionaire says, although with rents increasing more than 100 per cent. in hundreds of thousands of cases, and food and clothing so high that the average family is hard put to make both ends meet, the question of pay would seem to be not altogether unimportant. But anyway Mr. Rockefeller is about the last man in the world to make such a suggestion. He is heir to the greatest fortune, estimated at a billion and a half dollars, in the world's history. And this fortune is being increased faster to-day than ever, because it is largely invested in things which are necessary to the life and progress of the world. We are inclined to the belief that young Rockefeller thinks about his pay at least part of the time and that the 200 per cent. increase in the price of gasoline during the past four years is one of the results of his thinking!

DAY BY DAY.

WE SHOULD CONFORM OUR THEORIES TO FACTS AND NOT MAKE THE FACTS CONFORM TO OUR THEORIES.

By the Kashima Maru there arrived on Monday Mr. E. Howard the exchange broker, and Mr. Li Tse Fong, the Assistant Manager of the Bank of East Asia.

Capt. R. A. Williams, M.C., R.S.C., A.M.I.E.E., etc., has resigned his position as chief testing engineer in the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department to become Engineer and Manager of the Tientsin British Municipal Council Electricity Department.

Mr. W. C. Wilson, of the Shanghai branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, arrived on Monday by the N. Y. K. vessel Kashima Maru. He will relieve Mr. C. L. Sanders, the local Manager, who is going home on leave shortly. Mr. Wilson was formerly an accountant of the Mercantile Bank in Hongkong.

BOXING.

CONTESTS AT SHANGHAI.

In spite of wretched weather, there was a very good attendance at the Shanghai Town Hall on May 8, to witness the boxing entertainment organized by Messrs. Llewellyn Jones and C. E. Shepherd in aid of the St. Dunstan's Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. There were seven events in the programme and all were followed with great interest.

The four-round contest between F. J. Cooke (137 lb.) and F. A. Remedios (139 lb.) was a very brisk "mix up." On points, Cooke had slightly the better of the first round, but afterwards tired quickly, and the later rounds went in favour of Remedios, who was given the decision.

The Public School boys, Stanton (70 lb.) and A. Nobliston (70 lb.) gave a very pretty exhibition of boxing in their four-round contest, which was "willing" throughout. Nobliston had slightly the better of the argument, but there was so small a margin that it was decided to give each contestant a prize.

Leading Stoker Dagenhardt (H. M. S. Hawkins) gained the decision over Seaman Marshall, also of the Hawkins, in a six-round contest, the latter being handicapped in the later rounds by a severe cut close to the left eye. Engine-room Artificer Hainan (H. M. S. Hawkins) was opposed to Seaman Byrne (H. M. S. Alacrity) in a six-round contest, the former proving too strong for Byrne, whom he knocked out in the second round.

Hertzberg and R. Nobliston, of the Public School, gave another exhibition of boxing in a four-round contest, and were so evenly matched that the decision was a draw.

The main event of the evening was the contest between Pte. Wilkins, R. M. L. L. and Seaman Evans, of H. M. S. Hawkins. Wilkins got a good lead in the first three rounds, but Evans scored in the fourth round. In the fifth round the latter received a nasty cut over the eye from a collision with his opponent's head, and had to retire.

There was again a large attendance at the boxing entertainment on May 6 and another interesting programme of events was staged.

The principal contest was that between Private Mason, R.M.L.L., middleweight champion of Hongkong, and Seaman Willoughby (H. M. S. Hawkins). This went the full 10 rounds, the decision going in favour of Mason, who had a slight advantage in height and reach. The four-round contest between Karanjia and Jack, both of the Public School, was won by Karanjia, and an interesting bout between Siemsen (Public School) and Whittsack being counted out in the fourth round. Hertzberg and Tuttleman, of the Public School, boxed very cleverly for four rounds, and the decision was a draw.

Stoker May (H. M. S. Alacrity) had the better of the argument in his contest with Musician Bradley (H. M. S. Hawkins), the latter retiring in the third round, and the four-round contest between Pte. Haggood, R.M.L.L., and Bugler Stoneman (H. M. S. Hawkins) was won by Haggood. Symington and Young, of the Public School, also boxed four rounds, the verdict being a draw.

At the conclusion of the entertainment, all the competitors were the recipients of handsome silver prizes.

AVIATION NOTES.

[BY "METEORITE"]

Test flights having been satisfactorily conducted in Macao with eleven machines that have been completed, it is expected that the long-promised aviation service between Hongkong, Macao and Canton will start very shortly. Mr. Ricou yesterday returned from Peking where he has negotiated with the authorities to his satisfaction.

After a very warm welcome during the few days that they stayed in Shanghai, Lieutenant Farrar and his mechanic departed from that port for Tsingtau on Sunday. He arrived at his destination at 3.30 p.m. on the same day. Lieutenant Masiero has a longer circuit to accomplish before he can reach that town, as he intends to fly back to Canton in his new machine, and from there resume the flight to Tsingtau which was broken off by the unfortunate mishap to his old machine at Canton.

The peculiar advantage which China, a country without adequate means of communication, offers to the utilisation of the commercial aeroplane has resulted in a great boom in that country for aeroplanes, which is no less due to her recognition of the fact than to the enterprise of several interested concerns. As in other spheres of machinery British aircraft has obtained for itself an excellent business with the Chinese, and the Peking Government have started a loan for the purchase of these machines among which the Vickers and Handley Page types predominate. In line with this up-to-date idea of aerial communication, an increasing interest is being taken by Chinese students in commercial aviation. The latest estimate places the number who have taken up studies of this branch of engineering at over a hundred, which, considering the comparatively short period during which the aviation boom has progressed, augurs well for the future prospects which China will attain along these lines.

Indeed, when I think of the charges which have been laid on China as being a nation insensible to Western attainments, I am surprised that the contrary in regard to the most modern invention has been established. Doubtless there has been some influence exerted by the British companies on the Chinese Government which has in part led to the favourable results that have been attained. This influence has been construed by other nations as being applied towards the acquisition of a monopoly from the authorities for the sale of British aircraft in China; hence the recent representations made by the American Government against what it considered as a monopoly given by the Chinese Government to the Vickers people for the sale of their machines in China.

The world of business owes a debt to the Handley Page Company when the recent completion of its six months' of service between London, Paris and Brussels demonstrated in no uncertain manner the commercial value of the aeroplane, which, constructed and equipped as the Handley Page type is, has been capable of withstanding all the vicissitudes of weather in what is the worst period of the year at home. It is an index to the future prospects of commercial aviation that the distinction has been achieved by the Handley Page Company of carrying on its London-Paris and Brussels service, 943 passengers and more than 44,000 lbs. of freight over a distance of 67,000 miles, without a single mishap, despite the handicaps of weather conditions, organising difficulties, which could only be overcome by actual experience, and the absence of any extensive weather fighting preparations, such as directional wireless for flying in fog.

The experience gained on the Continental Air Services will be utilised for the purpose of ensuring the success of the routes in course of inauguration abroad. Long distance flights between large towns with passengers and freight are being carried out by Handley Page aeroplanes in various countries. Their practical demonstrations are accomplishing valuable work in furthering the cause of commercial flying.

I am obliged to Colonel Smallwood for the particulars he has

NEW CHINESE BANK.

A new Chinese Bank has just been formed, known as the Tak Hong, with a capital of three lakhs of dollars, with the object of doing Chinese exchange business. Its offices will be somewhere in Bonham Strand East.

The Bank is being financed by two Canton merchants, and will act as buying agents for the Canton Government for bullion.

JAPANESE MATE FINED.

REFUSAL TO GIVE INFORMATION.

M. Yamaguchi, the first mate of the s.s. Yei Maru No. 2, was charged this morning before Captain Basil Taylour, R.N., Marine Magistrate, at the instance of C. D. Thomson, boarding officer, with unlawfully delaying and impeding the Harbour Master in obtaining the information of the ship as required in accordance with Table KA of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, and also for refusing to give such information as required, in Victoria Harbour, yesterday.

The boarding officer said that at 8 a.m. yesterday he went alongside the vessel on her arrival. Both sides of the ship were taken up by lighters, and he found it difficult to get on board. So he sent the coxswain with the boarding form with a request that it might be filled in and returned. About fifteen minutes later, the coxswain came back with the form not filled, saying that the mate refused to fill it as he had no time, and that he did not care for the European in the launch. Complainant then went on board himself with the coxswain and saw defendant, and asked him why he did not fill in the form. He was sitting in his room at the time, turned round and said he had no time to do so. Complainant then asked for the master, and was told that he was ashore. Defendant ignored complainant altogether and went on with his work. After a lot of talk, the boarding officer got him to sign the form. He also told him that he would report the matter to the Harbour Master. Defendant became very aggressive, and coming out of his room as the boarding officer was leaving to return to the launch made many remarks, the gist of which he did not catch. The complainant left the ship after he had wasted half an hour. There were nineteen ships to be boarded that morning.

The defendant did not seem to be certain as to what happened. He was fined \$25.

MERCHANT MARINE.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

Mr. G. McAdam, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Wuchang.

Mr. W. B. A. Wilks, chief officer, Wuchang, has resigned.

Mr. F. H. Jenne, chief officer, Kiukiang, has gone chief officer, Peking.

Mr. J. L. Matthews, third engineer, Sunning, has gone second engineer, Wuchang.

Mr. J. Powell, from reserve, has gone supernumerary second officer, Hopsang.

Mr. W. A. Kerman, supernumerary second officer, Hopsang, has gone second officer, Kingsing.

Mr. J. M. Morron, from leave, has gone supernumerary second officer, Kingsing.

Mr. H. Rawstron, from reserve, has gone supernumerary second officer, Kwongsang.

Mr. R. Burton, second officer, Kwongsang, is on reserve.

Mr. W. B. A. Wilks has been appointed chief officer, Kianglo.

Mr. E. A. Ponta has been appointed fourth officer, Kiangwak.

Mr. J. Taylor, chief engineer, Tungwah, has gone chief engineer, Kianglo.

Captain G. Ramshand, of the Kiangping, has resigned.

Mr. N. E. O. Hansen has been appointed master, Kiangping—Shipping and Engineering.

sent me of how that hitherto serious obstacle to flying—fog—has been overcome by a system of wireless and wireless telephonic communication which has proved so invaluable for the guidance of machines in foggy weather. An article on this subject appears elsewhere in this issue.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

ENQUIRY INTO CAUSE OF DEATH.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison, of the capacity as Coroner, of the Magistrate yesterday afternoon conducted, with the aid of a jury, an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese child named Lam Young Kai, who was killed by being knocked down by motor car No. 304 at Queen's Road East on the 31st of April last.

The following comprised the jury:—Messrs T. G. Paterson, (foreman), H. W. Weyler and L. R. Idefonso.

Mr. L. A. V. Ribeiro, who was one of the jury-men called, was absent. Mr. Ribeiro appeared in court just as the enquiry commenced, and in reply to the Coroner, stated that he was under the impression that the enquiry was to be held at the Supreme Court, and he had gone there, and discovered his mistake. The Coroner held over this morning when it was ordered that Mr. Ribeiro should report himself at his Worship's office and give his explanation.

Dr. D. J. Valentine said he acted as Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital on the 23rd April, at 5 p.m. on that day he examined the deceased who was suffering from injuries. The child was unconscious. About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 25th he made another examination and found that a swelling on the right side of the head had become more pronounced. Witness made an incision in the swelling to relieve the blood therefrom. The child was suffering very severely and died later. The cause of death was fracture of the skull.

After further evidence a verdict of accidental death was returned. J. A. V. Ribeiro and G. J. Pilgar were this morning summoned before Mr. R. O. Hutchison for failing to appear as jurors at the inquest.

Ribeiro stated that he went to the Supreme Court by mistake. Mr. Hutchison "discharged" him with a caution.

Pilgar stated that he lost the notice served on him and thought the inquest commenced at 3.15 p.m. He was fined \$10.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The decision to abolish the rank of Brigadier-General will awaken a certain regret in the breast of many an ex-soldier. For the Brigadier (says a correspondent) was the highest rank that the "temporary private" saw very much of, and one has rather a softspot for him. Towards the end, when we lived in sunken lanes and similar places, one Brigadier, at any rate, could often be seen making a tour of his command, quite unattended, and enquiring into the condition of the men. And if you are doomed to sit in a puddle, it is extraordinary how cheering it is to know that someone in authority is sufficiently interested to wander through the rain to ask you personally if your food reaches you hot. Will a Brigadier by any other name be as attentive?

Pussyfoot Johnson has left Great Britain for France with the intention of persuading the wine-growers to make grape-juice instead of wine. Need we mention that his reception has been somewhat chilly? Pussyfoot Johnson has a somewhat melodious sound in English, it does not portend evil, in fact one might see some joviality in it. But as a name it rather begs the French, and the best they have been able to do is to call him *Pied de Chat* Johnson. He will, however, probably survive that, nor do we imagine that it will interfere with the statement he is circulating, that California has found it as profitable to turn grapes into grape-juice as it was to make them wine. The fly in the amber, as far as this goes in France is that California could not fill those cellars and caves at Rheims with sparkling products of equal merit. Nor can one imagine connoisseurs discussing the vintage years for grape-juice, it would be sacrilege. Still there Pussyfoot is, and we shall note progress with interest. In the meantime to show that he is not alone in his work, a delegate of the world's Women's Christian Temperance Union is expressing the hopeful view that Japan will ultimately go dry. And so may the weather.

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SINGAPORE DEFENCE FORCE.

COMPULSORY BILL PASSED.

Considerable discussion took place in the Singapore Legislative Council recently as to whether the Defence Force Bill be read a third time. It had passed through Committee stages with certain minor amendments.

The Attorney General moved the measure be read a third time.

The hon'ble Mr. Cleaver commented upon the shortness of the Bill, and said it was not originally intended to take the third reading that day, as he saw it was not even mentioned in the Supplementary agenda. He took it that at the

next meeting of the Council the Unofficial member who was appointed to represent the Penang Chamber of Commerce would be present, and in addition he understood the Unofficial member whose seat on that Council he had occupied temporarily would have returned. He submitted that the third reading, of which notice had not been given, ought not to be taken.

The hon'ble Mr. Upcott concurred.

His Excellency the Governor referred to a similar point which was raised at the Federal Council by Mr. Kenion and that was that never under any circumstances could a second reading and Committee stages of a Bill be taken the same day. That was His Excellency's position about the third reading of that Bill that day. He thought in many ways it created a bad impression by keeping it back. He would have seen the third reading taken that day but if there was definite opposition he was not prepared to press it.

The Attorney-General said that the Bill had been postponed so very often and fully discussed.

The hon'ble Mr. Lowther Kemp said he would like to see the third reading taken that day if it was possible to do so. He felt it had been postponed long enough.

His Excellency said every time they adjourned the reading the opinion outside was strengthening.

The General Officer Commanding the Troops said he felt the Bill ought to go through its third reading that day if it was possible to do so. They could not get on with training nor musketry. If they had to wait until next year the training would be got through with little effect. In connection with the Bill, rules and regulations had to be framed and they would take a considerable time and he thought the Bill should be passed as it was desirable to get on with the rules and regulations. Therefore he hoped the opposition to the third reading would be withdrawn.

The hon'ble Mr. Addie said that the Bill had been discussed at great length and they should go on with it. He thought the general public were satisfied with it as amended.

The hon'ble Mr. Lim Boon Keng and the hon'ble Mr. Nutt supported the motion for the third reading.

The hon'ble Mr. Cleaver said that after the opinion had been expressed by the various Unofficial members he was inclined to withdraw his objections to the third reading. He would however like to make it clear that at the second reading three voted against the Bill and one of them was not present that day. The hon'ble member then withdrew his objections to the Bill being read a third time.

The Attorney-General then moved that the Bill be read a third time and the General Officer Commanding seconded.

When put to the vote 11 voted for the third reading and two against.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

SEE YOUR DOCTOR AT FORTY!

MEDICAL MEN AGAINST FORCED EXAMINATION.

Doctors generally appear to be against the proposal of Dr. Rolleston, Medical Officer of Health for Stoke, Peterborough, that all persons should be compulsorily examined at 40.

But, as a body, they are inclined to favour the alternative suggestion for voluntary examinations, on the general grounds that prevention is better than cure.

"I am strongly opposed to Dr. Rolleston's suggestion," said Dr. Alfred Cox, the medical secretary to the British Medical Association, to a *Daily Chronicle* representative.

"If Dr. Rolleston had his way, he would immediately find himself up against that big strain of obstinacy in the national character which would lead to endless trouble."

"The war taught Englishmen the value of health. Men generally have no longer such a rooted objection to 'passing the doctor.' They do not now funk the doctor."

"It would be an excellent thing if all people at the age of 40 would be examined. A sensible Press campaign on the subject, coupled with the keener activity of family medical advisers, would do an immense amount of good."

"In my opinion, as an old general practitioner, it would be comparatively easy to persuade people to take such a sensible step. The thing has already been largely done in the matter of teeth."

"Thousands of people now have periodical appointments with their dentists. It has become a matter of routine with them, and the idea gains ground every year. Dentists have educated the public up to this standard, and the doctors should follow suit."

"In a town, with its rush and tear and artificial life, men in the fifties begin to feel the strain particularly, and, whether they feel fit or unfit, they would take a wise precaution in seeing a doctor."

THE NAVY.

ALLOWANCES FOR SPECIALIST OFFICERS.

In the new rates of pay for naval officers adopted last July, as a result of the Halsey Committee's report, it was provided that revised rates of allowances were to be paid to Lieutenant-commanders who had undergone special courses, and qualified. These allowances were to be payable from the date an officer qualified in gunnery, torpedo, signal, wireless, navigation, physical training, or war staff duties, and to continue until his promotion to commander, or of his permanently ceasing to be employed as a specialist, but they were not to be payable to unemployed pay.

The Admiralty have now issued regulations amplifying the conditions for these allowances. It is provided that a specialist officer appointed for non-specialist duties is to continue to receive specialist allowance "unless it be specifically decided that he has permanently ceased to be employed on specialist duties." An officer compulsorily retired while serving abroad will continue in receipt of specialist allowance concurrently with full pay. In all cases of sick leave, payment of specialist allowances is to be continued for such period as the officer may be entitled to full pay under the regulations, and they are also to be continued during passage, leave, and the like.

An officer having two specialist qualifications will be paid for only one of them, and if the allowances are at different rates, the one paid will be at the higher rate, provided the officer has not permanently ceased those duties. The higher rate of navigating allowance may be paid to an officer who obtains a provisional certificate for first-class ships in accordance with Article 325, clause 14, of the King's Regulations, subject to the recovery of the difference between the higher and the lower rates in the event of failure to qualify finally when the opportunity occurs.

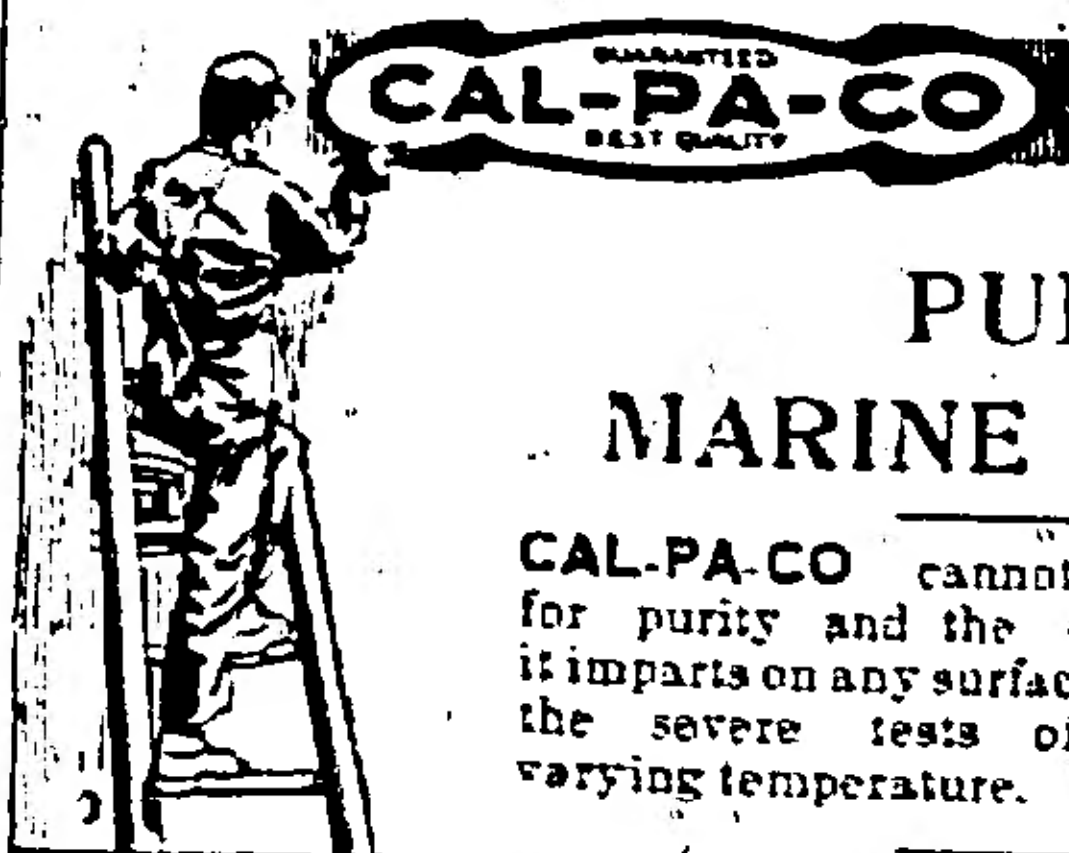
A specialist officer given an appointment carrying an allowance, e.g., an appointment as first lieutenant, and not also appointed for specialist duties, will not draw both allowances, but may choose which of the two he is to be paid.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Store your Winter clothes, furs, rugs, carpets &c in our Cold Stores. The only safe method of keeping them during the Summer months. For full particulars apply to the Secretary, The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ltd.

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NEW WIRELESS WONDER.

PICKING UP MESSAGES WITH UMBRELLA.

It is now possible to pick up a wireless message from any of the big stations within reasonable distance in England with the aid of an ordinary umbrella, a patent pocket-book, and the telephone. The umbrella will act as the aerial, the pocket-book contains a miniature receiving set, and, of course, the telephone must be a high resistance instrument. It has even been possible, a *Daily News* representative was informed by the inventors of the pocket receiving set, to use an ordinary bedstead as an aerial.

You must not expect with this simple installation to get in wireless touch with Paris, Berlin or Moscow, but if you want the mild excitement of picking up messages from a home station within reasonable distance you must follow these directions:

Take your umbrella with you and the pocket-book, say, to Hampstead Heath. Select a nice lofty position, and, having earthed one corner of the pocket-book, say, to a waterpipe, or something equally damp and handy, hold your umbrella out at arm's length. There should also be a telephone handy, and it would be more convenient to use the headgear worn by telephone operators.

Having rigged yourself out as a human wireless station, all you have to do is to listen. You will be as a rock in a wireless sea, with invisible waves of understanding running down the stick of your umbrella.

It is claimed for this 'pocket receiving set' that it is comparable in sensitiveness with the most expensive and elaborate tuner on the market.

The wireless wave-lengths are varied by opening and shutting the book in such a manner that stations of all magnitudes can be received, the book remaining open at any place desired, so that a message from any particular station can be picked up. The detector and plug for telephone are in the loop on the back of the book in the place, usually occupied by the pencil.

If two trees are used as the aerial long distance, messages from the Eiffel Tower, Nauzen, near Berlin, and other great Continental stations can be picked up. The cost of the pocket-book is about £1.

HOW TO DEAL WITH A COLD.

A hot bath at bed-time, followed by a dose of Pinkettes, forms the best treatment for a cold.

Mild in action and perfectly harmless, Pinkettes are equally suitable for both sexes and for any age from childhood onwards. They dispel congestion without inconvenience or purging, cure biliousness, sick headaches, liver-trouble, bad breath. Are obtainable from druggists everywhere, also at 60 cents the retail, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on May 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
Tiam	24.11 Below	24.11 Below
Tiam Reservoir	24.11 Below	24.11 Below
Tiam Reservoir	24.11 Below	24.11 Below
Tiam Reservoir	24.11 Below	24.11 Below
Tiam Reservoir	24.11 Below	24.11 Below
Tiam Reservoir	24.11 Below	24.11 Below
Tiam Reservoir	24.11 Below	24.11 Below
Tiam Reservoir	24.11 Below	24.11 Below
Tiam Reservoir	24.11 Below	24.11 Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919	1920
Tiam	120.25	120.25
Tiam Reservoir	120.25	120.25
Tiam Reservoir	120.25	120.25
Tiam Reservoir	120.25	120.25
Tiam Reservoir	120.25	120.25
Tiam Reservoir	120.25	120.25
Tiam Reservoir	120.25	120.25
Tiam Reservoir	120.25	120.25
Tiam Reservoir	120.25	120.25

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April.

	1919	1920
Consumption	193.13	207.54
Estimated supply	275.00	218.70
Consumption per head per day	22.2	24.1
Constant supply in all districts during April of both 1919 and 1920.		

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
Kowloon	12.11	12.7
Gravitation	12.11	12.7
Reservoir	12.11	12.7

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919	1920
Kowloon	221.39	194.56
Gravitation	221.39	194.56
Reservoir	221.39	194.56

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM.
Water Authority.

NOTICES.

AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR

THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE FORM OF UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOT SEASON WEAR. ABSOLUTELY UNSHRINKABLE.

STOCKED IN THREE QUALITIES

QUAL. 033		
VESTS, SHORT SLEEVES	...	\$2.50 ea.
DRAWERS, KNEE LENGTH	...	\$2.50 ea.
QUAL. 1010		
VESTS	...	\$3.00 ea.
DRAWERS	...	\$3.00 ea.
QUAL. 1080		
VESTS	...	\$4.75 ea.
DRAWERS	...	\$4.75 ea.



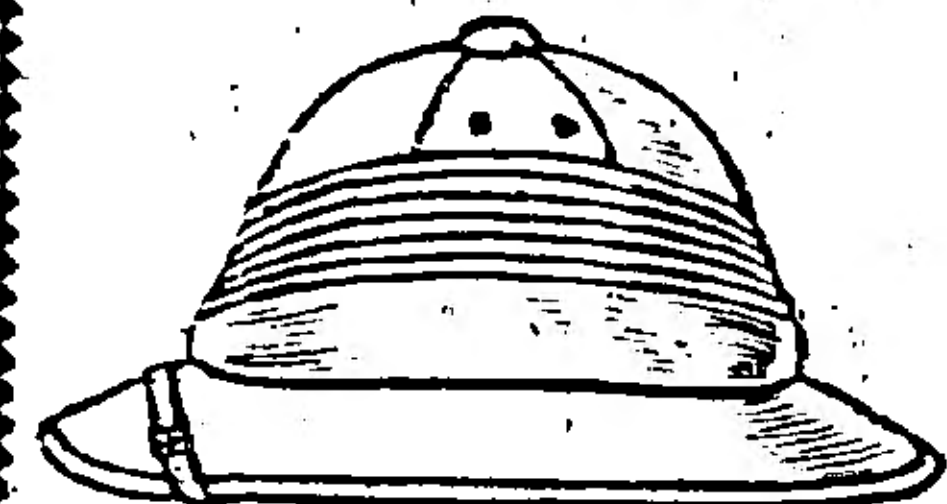
J. T. SHAW

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Wm. Powell Ltd.
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IN

PITH, CORK

GOSSAMER

SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES STOCKED

ONLY IN

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

COLUMBIA

NEW HAWAIIAN RECORDS.

A2761	[Sweet Hawaiian Moonlight]	Waltz Kalamuki Hawaiian Orchestra
	Hawaiian Nights	Waltz Kalamuki Hawaiian Orchestra
	Medley of Hawaiian Melodies	Waltz Kalamuki Hawaiian Orchestra
A2300	Kawa Kahio Medley	Waltz Kalamuki Hawaiian Orchestra
	Fox Trot Kalamuki Hawaiian Orchestra	
A2743	Till We Meet Again	Waltz Kalamuki Hawaiian Orchestra
	Beautiful Ohio	Waltz Kalamuki Hawaiian Orchestra
A2241	Palakio Blues	Guitar Duo: Louise & Perer
	Pua Carnation	

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

15, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

OWING TO THE CONSTANT

RISE IN FIRST COSTS AND THE FALL IN EXCHANGE WE ARE OBLIGED TO REDUCE OUR DISCOUNTS TO CUSTOMERS TO FIVE PER CENT.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(5, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 75.)

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

4th. FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS. Tel. 114.

AND AT CANTON.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

MACHINERY MERCHANTS

"FRISCO STANDARD" MARINE ENGINES, "COOPER QUEEN" BELTING, "SKOOKUM" PACKING, ELECTRIC MOTORS, GENERATORS AND OTHER

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

C.P. O.S.

SAILINGS
HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

FROM	STEAMERS	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
May 26	Empress of Japan	June 16	
June 3	Empress of Asia	June 21	
June 8	Monteagle	July 2	
July 1	Empress of Russia	July 19	
July 20	Empress of Japan	Aug. 10	
July 29	Empress of Asia	Aug. 16	
Aug. 12	Monteagle	Sept. 5	
Aug. 26	Empress of Russia	Sept. 13	
Sept. 14	Empress of Japan	Oct. 5	
Sept. 23	Empress of Asia	Oct. 11	
Oct. 21	Empress of Russia	Nov. 8	
Oct. 26	Monteagle	Nov. 19	
Nov. 9	Empress of Japan	Dec. 30	
Nov. 18	Empress of Asia	Dec. 6	
Dec. 16	Empress of Russia	Jan. 3	

Passage fares through to United Kingdom.
 1st class 100/00 2nd class 60/00 3rd class 30/00
 4th class 15/00 5th class 10/00 6th class 5/00
 7th class 3/00 8th class 2/00 9th class 1/00
 10th class 0/6 11th class 0/3 12th class 0/1

For fares and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
 "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"
 HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
 Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.
 SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Tuesday, May 18th.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels
 S.S. "WEST CONOR" Beginning of June, for Baltimore, via Sea and usual
 Ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" Thursday May 15th, for Madras via Saigon, Singapore
 Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
 S.S. "CADDOPPEAK" Saturday May 18th, for Madras via Singapore, Port
 Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United
 States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havana,
 Central and South American Ports.

For further information apply to:-

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions.

TELEPHONE 141.

Cable Address "SOLANO."

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
 VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
 EAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TERO MARU	12,000	27th May
AMIRI MARU	12,000	13th June, from Yokohama
AMIRI MARU	12,000	17th June
PERIA MARU	9,000	31st July
KOTA MARU	20,000	14th July

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
 SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,
 BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	15th July
SEIYO MARU	—	9th Nov.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
 and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
 For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
 15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"CHINA" "NANKING" "NILE"
 May 23rd. June 2nd. June 19th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Princo's Buildings, Ice House Street.

Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1934.

Telephone, Freight Dept. & Agent. 2161.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Shanghai,
 China, Manila, P.I., Saigon, Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.
 Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United
 States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.

For San Francisco.

"WEST HIMBOD" 25th May.

ALSO

Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., Amalgamated with

New York. Green Star Line.

Operating Baltimore via Panama service, to the Far East.

Arrivals and sailings to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all overland points in

U.S. and Canada.

Tel. 3008.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1ST FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDING.

For Boston & New York.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

"PERSIAN PRINCE" VIA SUEZ CANAL 2nd half May.

FOR NEW YORK.

"SLAVIC PRINCE" VIA PANAMA CANAL 2nd half June.

Steamers proceed VIA SUEZ CANAL OR PANAMA CANAL at
 Owners option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

DOLLAR LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER.

"M. S. DOLLAR" ... MAY 10TH.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

STEAMERS. SAILING DATE.
 "BESSIE DOLLAR" ... MAY 25TH.
 "GRACE DOLLAR" ... JULY 18TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

Movements subject to change without notice.

For particulars for freight apply to:-

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792.

SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.S.B.

STEAMERS. SAILING DATE.

"WEST HEPBURN" ... MAY 28TH.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

Tel. 795 & 792

Gen. P. O. Bldg.

3rd Floor.

HONGKONG
SINGAPORESAIGON
SAMARANG

SOURABAYA

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

TO AND FROM
 THE ABOVE NAMED PORTS
 NEXT SAILING

U. S. S. B. "CADARETTA"

Sailing on 12th May.

Operated on behalf of U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet
 Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or
 common point destination in America or Canada.

For particulars and bookings apply to:-

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Tel. 792

RAY E. GUNN

Gen. P. O. Bldg.

795

Manager.

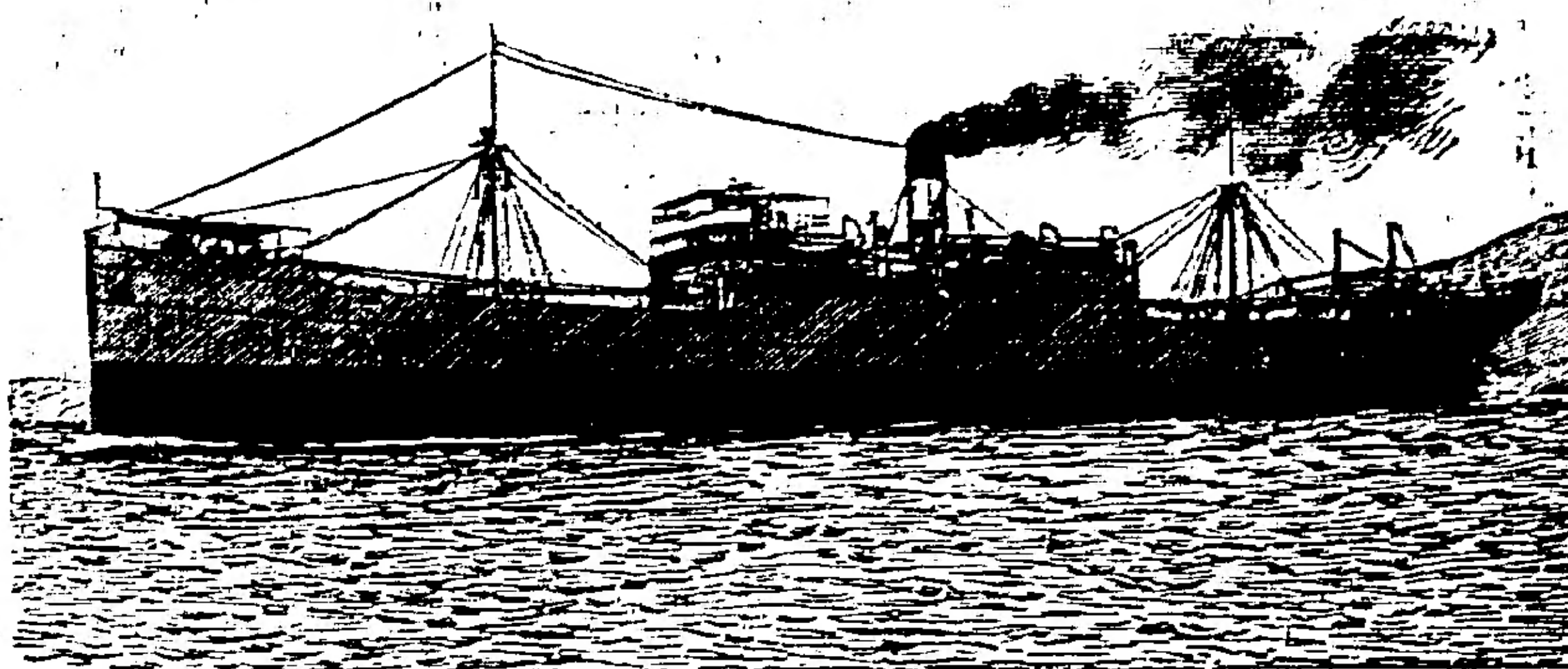
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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATELOS" (ex "WAR-TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
 to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"EDMORE" ... About May 11

"CROSSKEYS" ... About June 19

"ICONIUM" ... About June 25

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"MONTAGUE" ... June 15th

"WABAN" ... June 23rd

"ABERCOSS" ... July 1st

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone Nos. 2475 & 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK and or BOSTON
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

SAILS ABOUT MAY 25TH.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"

SAILS ABOUT JUNE 29TH.

For freight space and particulars apply to:-

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

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AGENTS.

5th floor

2477 & 2478

Hotel Mansions.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing for Los Angeles	About
S.S. VINITA	May 25	S.S. VINITA	May 27
S.S. WEST-HIXTON	June 10	S.S. WEST-HIXTON	June 12
S.S. WEST-MONTOP	July 10	S.S. WEST-MONTOP	July 12

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVER-

LAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern

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Kobe, Shanghai, CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

MANILA, SINGAPORE. General Agent for South China.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
NORE	6,700	12 May, noon	M'les, L'lon & Antwerp.
DUNERA	5,400	15th May	Spain, Colombo & B'way.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

ORNA	4,700	12 May, 4 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore
MUTTRA	4,700	14th May	Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,050	25th May	Sydney via Sandakan, Timor, Thursday Is., Cairns, Townsville & Brisbane.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

ARRATON A.	4,500	12 May, d'light	Shanghai and Kobe.
NELLORE	7,000	15th May	Shanghai and Kobe.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passenger Mailing not more than 14 days before sailing. For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.
22, Des Vreux Road Central.

N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Sat., 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.

TAJIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Wed., 30th May, at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

WISHIMA MARU Thursday, 20th May, at noon.

SADO MARU Friday, 23rd May, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOOKA MARU Wednesday, 26th May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

KAMAKURA MARU Friday, 28th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AEI MARU Wednesday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU Tuesday, 11th May.

KANAGAWA MARU Sunday, 23rd May.

BOMBAY MARU Friday, 28th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TATSUNO MARU Sunday, 16th May.

SASUKI MARU Monday, 24th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 25th May, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU Thursday, 20th May, at 11 a.m.

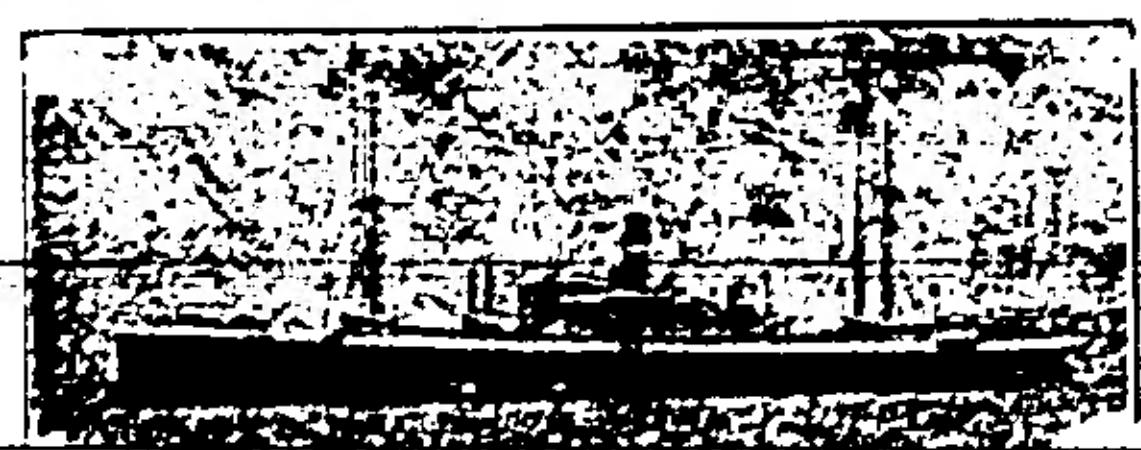
TSUSHIMA MARU Sunday, 23rd May.

KAMO MARU Thursday, 3rd June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293, S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	To
Tjikini	Makassar	in port	15th May	Moji.
Haiyang		in port	17th May	Java.
Tjisalak	Japan	21st May	24th May	Java.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574, N.Y.K. Building.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION. LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) Tuesday, 8th June.

"HIMALAYA MARU" Middle of July.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"PANAMA MARU" Friday, 28th May.

"SEATTLE MARU" Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" Friday, 14th May.

"LUZON MARU" Saturday, 15th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE Regular Monthly Service.

"UNAN MARU" Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" Monday, 7th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"AFRICA MARU" Wednesday, 26th May.

"CHICAGO MARU" (Call Manila) Saturday, 5th June.

NEW YORK Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" Monday, 24th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojik, Kobe, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 16th May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 20th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer. Arrived Hongkong Leaves Hongkong

TAIYUAN from Australia 19th May 24th May.

CHANGSHA 17th June 22nd June.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL.

"BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing about End of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing on or about 31st May.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 13th May.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 9th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIJUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apeir Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Hopsang	Thurs., 13th May at d'light.
TIENSIN via Chefoo	Chipsang	Fri., 14th May at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Fri., 14th May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 14th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sun., 16th May at d'light.
KOBE	Lalsang	Sun., 16th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chosang	Tues., 18th May at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Taksang	Tues., 18th May at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thurs., 27th May at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNED LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or about 14th May, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	13th May at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tean	15th May at 4 p.m.
W'WEI, C'FOO & TIENSIN	Hulchow	16th May at d'light.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	16th May at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	18th May at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PU-KOW	Shantung	18th May at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	25th May at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly, and Tientsin weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wansong.

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Hongkong May, 12, 1930.

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Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	Ed. Walker	FRI., 14th May at 2 p.m.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 18th May at 2 p.m.
Hailong	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 21st May at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF COLOMBO" via Suez 17th May.

"EUBYMACHUS" via Panama 25th May.

"HOWICK HALL" via Suez 27th May.

"TELEMACHUS" via Panama 10th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

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SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

From Manila the Indo-China s.s. LOONGSANG delivered here on Monday 555 tons of general merchandise. She reports equally weather.—Mooring, C 35.

From Hongay the HAIYANG consigned here yesterday three thousand tons of coal.

The s.s. ORNA a B. I. S. N. vessel came in yesterday from Kobe and Moji with 254 tons of general cargo for Hongkong, and 600 tons for Calcutta.—Mooring, A 21.

The SINKIANG from Shanghai brought a thousand tons of through, and 560 tons direct cargo.—Mooring, C 20.

The ARATHOON APCAR arrived yesterday from Calcutta with 1923 tons of general merchandise for Hongkong. She had 436 deck passengers on board.—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

The P. & O. NORE which arrived yesterday from Yokohama, brought for Hongkong 175 boxes of dollars and 2,641 tons of general merchandise for India. There were among the passengers five cases of chicken pox. She carried 41 first-class passengers.—Mooring, A 2.

The DERWENT from Hongay delivered here yesterday 4,500 tons of coal.

The LAKEKITANO a U.S.S. B. vessel consigned to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, brought yesterday from Saigon 2,341 tons.

From Seattle the KASHIMA MARU a N. Y. K. boat, came in on Monday with 334 tons of lumber, matches and silver for Hongkong and 42 tons of sheet zinc and machinery for through ports.—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 9th April, and is expected here on the 19th May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TSUSHIMA M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez on the 10th April, and is expected here on the 22nd May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AWA M. (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 23rd April, and is expected here on the 4th June.

The s.s. METHVEN arrived at Yokohama on 23rd April, left there 24th April, and is due at Vancouver on 15th May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. PERANG M. (Liverpool Line) left Glasgow for this port via Suez on the 25th April, and is



HER PAGE



THREE DAINY DRESSES.



Chantilly lace forms the rest of the model on the right, and in the skirt Chantilly is mingled in point effect with cream chiffon draped over under-white satin. The corsage is of apple-green tulle with the large motif embroidered in blue, magenta and cream.

The hat, also, is of lace with green tulle introduced. The centre model wears a lace gown as exquisite as it is simple. Blouse lace is draped with slight bouffants at the sides over opal satin and a little brassiere corsage of the satin lace it.

Tulle with many tiny frills of its own material, then tulle, acroftion-pleated over it and, finally, the finest, sheerest of lace flouncing dropped over that, composes it. Cream satin forms the base in corsage which has lace with tulle-furrows and a crown of green leaves and pink posies, completes the costume of the model on the left.

Designs of the Moment.

Now that lace is back again, it is the easiest thing in the world to look out the dressy frock of satin, tulle, or chiffon. Quite logically it drapes itself into light, butterfly semblance; it falls from girder to hem in ruffled ripples; or it is arranged in dots that intersect the seams, or it accentuates the pleats thereof. From a certain frock the use of lace. The charm, the hem effect, while from the velvet ribbon there is arranged eight cascaded lines of Chantilly lace, placed at regular intervals, so that the entire skirt is draped with the falling lace in a highly artistic manner. The bodice is wholly of the lace, in a crossover effect, on a foundation of crepe Georgette of which fabric the skirt is made. The sleeves are mere extensions of the shoulder, but when the long glove is worn, the gown becomes quite correct for afternoon wear.

Several of the most beguiling ruffled frocks of the season are made (as are so many frocks) of two materials. It is not always done by having the bodice of one and the skirt of another but ruffles have a way of being alternated. A ruffle of lace may find itself tucked away between others of silk, or wide ribbon, or satin, or a dozen and one things, in self or contrasting shades. Lingerie dresses that are billows of foamy net and lace are fashioned this way, with girles of ribbon, which make a lovely excuse for the use of flowers. There may be a tight little knot of flowers at the waist, time or one of the newer sprays that trail down the front, side or back of the gown—as one fancies. There may be a tiny cluster of flowers nestled in the ruffles near the hem, with perhaps another on the shoulder, for there are limitless ways to use flowers. Most of these arrangements, if not overdone, are charming.

ORGANDIE AND LINEN.

There are numerous tints and tones in organdie, all most lovely for summer frocks. Some of these materials may be combined with tasteful trimmings at slight expense, and make an effect far more elaborate and really chic than the investment would promise. For example, an organdie in

beige colour, trimmed with lace that has been dyed rust colour (or vice versa), with a ribbon girder the tone of the lace would be extremely effective, especially if brilliant rust colour flowers in mass arrangement were crushed against the girder and strayed down the skirt in the new mode.

Piques, coarse butcher's linen and Turkish towelling weaves are desired materials for Summer costumes. And for Summer dresses, are natural coloured linens made dashing with printed black figures of tiny Japanese women holding parasols; and delicate cotton voiles are printed with groves of miniature trees among which play strange animals. Youthful, therefore tempting, are piques plaided in gay but delicate colours which must be made up with the greatest severity. No ornamentation of any sort beyond the material, simply handled, and neck and sleeve finish of white linen or white organdie. A narrow belt or sash of two-inch-wide black velvet is permitted. Much black velvet—ribbon velvet, and velvet cut bias—will be used for belts and sashes on Summer dresses.

GORGEOUS EVENING GOWNS.

Evening gowns and cloaks are magnificent. The materials are gorgeous and the colours, as well as the designs, are chiefly Eastern. A few models show satin underdresses with shadowy lace draperies. There was one with a flesh-coloured satin foundation which had flowing, transparent draperies of black Chantilly. This was a simple, stately dress, of which even quite old-fashioned people might approve. There was a short dinner dress in bright silver tissue lightened by filmy silver lace which was wired on the hips. A pink silk net over silver was embroidered with flowers, and on every evening dress flowers or fruit were worn in bunches somewhere near the waist. These ornaments are beautifully made and very rich and soft in colour. Sometimes a bunch of white and purple grapes hangs on a hip, sometimes clusters of little oranges mixed with flowers, sometimes trails of wisteria, white, purple, or yellow, and all are beautiful imitations of the real things. The long draped skirt, very slim and open at the ankle is likely to be worn for even-

ing, but so is the short, slightly full dress, because it is so convenient for dances. The décolleté is not exaggerated, and the old fashion of having one shoulder draped in a different material from the other has been revived. This allows of an under-bodice being worn with the classic Greek drapery which only covers one shoulder. There were no black evening dresses, but one dark blue sequin dress which looked almost black stood for something to replace that useful possession. It had a huge sash of jade green tulle tied on one side towards the back.

Not the least expensive side of women's dress is the question of always having straight heels, spotless frills, the right sort of gloves, and well looked after hair and complexion. The boot-maker, the laundress, the hair-dresser, and the beauty specialist have all put up their prices to the same extent as the dressmakers and milliners, and it is a temptation to some women to economize in these details rather than in clothes. But in reality it is more important to get the details in dress correct than it is to have a large wardrobe. One toilet perfect in every detail is far more satisfactory than two imperfectly carried out. More than ever, women will have to weigh these things in their mind before choosing their new dresses this season, for the price of them is higher even than last year.

SWEET SIMPLICITY.

The "sweetly simple" style of hat is growing in popularity. Leghorn hats are adorned with wreaths of flowers of the field and grasses, and very often a few long stalked buttercups or trails of grasses sweep right on to the shoulders. And it isn't the young girls who are going to wear these hats, either.

NEW LINGERIE.

Lingerie is worn in all colours at present. Silk ranks highest in favour and linen and lawn come next. Empire chemises with narrow ribbon or lace over the shoulders are exceedingly popular. Sometimes two or three strips of the same material are used as shoulder straps.

TEACHING LONDON HOW TO DRESS.

THE CRINOLINE WALK.

Beautiful mannequins from 10 Paris dressmaking houses, who paraded before a delighted audience of English women with a noticeable sprinkling of men at the Grafton Galleries yesterday, imparted one particularly valuable hint.

That was, how to carry the crinoline. It was, for the most part, nothing but a graceful puffiness on the hips, with now and again a transparent lamp-shade effect. But the walk was nearly always the crinoline walk.

Another thing English women learnt, was that to be in the swim this season there must be no regularity about the hem of the more elaborate toilettes. Loops and extended panniers, floating sashes, and bouffant arrangements, all helped to dispel any suggestion of a straight line.

Slip trains, sometimes one or two to a dress, occasionally no more than a wisp of ribbon or chiffon falling from the waist, sometimes an elaborately-lined affair, were skilfully managed by the practised mannequins.

Evening gowns were backless for the most part. With them were worn wonderful cloaks and coats, linking the colours of the gown, lined with chiffon delicately embroidered, and ruffled with monkey fur or feathers.

All the pinks known to art were used for these gowns. There was a pink which faded into the lilac of early spring.

There was pink of the shade of fading rose leaves, a wonderful gown criss-crossed with tiny chiffon roses in the pinks which are found in a bed of sweet peas, and there was silver-cloth just brushed with the blush of dawn.

SILHOUETTES.

No longer do the fashion articles talk about the new silhouette. It's silhouettes now—in the plural number. One for morning—hour glass, if we remember rightly—though the afternoon silhouette we're not so sure about. It's different from the morning, anyhow, and from the evening, which must be straight up and down. Think of it! Three silhouettes a day! And many a woman used to think herself lucky if she had one silhouette that was up to date and fashionable. Not alone the substance is complicated in this present life of ours, but the very shadows.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD-DRESS.



The above, which represents the latest coiffure decoration, is carried out in jet-embroidered silver tissue and black leather fascias.

JOTTINGS.

NEW DRESSES.

Hongkong ladies will learn with interest that Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. have just received some very dainty dresses for day and evening wear in georgette and other light materials. They are of the latest styles, in great variety and are most reasonably priced. An early visit is advised.

A CROCODILE ALLIANCE.

Some of the newest shoes for walking are very original and smart. In Bond-street were shown a pair that might very well have made one's feet ache with longing for them. The whole of the toe part was in the most pliable of patent leather, without the slightest ornamentation, the rest of the shoe being of rich brown crocodile leather. Stockings the exact shade of the crocodile were to be worn with them.

MUCH BOUFFANCY IN DAINTY FROCKS.

Dainty, sheer fabrics, such as voile, organdie, and handkerchief linen will be worn this summer. To enhance the bouffancy of many summer frocks, frills and ruffles in the same material and lace are used. Organdies in pastel shades with large dots of white or black and white are popular. Frocks of this material are trimmed with sashes of white organdie and with white organdie collars and cuffs.

WEDDING JEWELS.

Jewels are used with good effect by the modern brides. Pearls, diamonds, and even coloured stones, serve to bind the veil to the head, but ribbon is equally pretty, and naturally more economical. Quite a number of recent brides have chosen myrtle leaves, and one which stands out in memory was of frosted leaves outlined with gold and alternated with orange blossoms.

SILVER AND GOLD BRIDES.

A bride who cannot reconcile herself to colours chose a simple frock of white charmeuse, but relieved its whiteness by an airy train of silver-embroidered nylon, which she intended to use on the frock itself later. Such a hold have gold and silver, especially cloth of gold, taken upon the affections of the modern bride that it is rare to find one of the other missing from the wedding gown.

A RIBBON DRESS.



The frock sketched above has, first, a straight foundation skirt with banding of silk. For the overdress a cream-coloured chiffon is used and to this satin ribbon in different widths is sewed, back and front; then the ribbon is enclosed with single rows of beads, and wreaths of beads and silver flower sprays are appliqued here and there over the chiffon.

Down each side run three lace ruffles, each three inches wide. A straight piece of chiffon is draped across the bodice foundation, its lower edge finished with inch-wide ribbon, and the upper with a border of lace and ribbon, while the flower and bead motifs and the finishing touches, as in the skirt. The hat, with its dangling ribbons, is a little round, crush affair, all of chiffon.

SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL DRESSING.

THE VALUE OF OBSERVATION.

The art of dressing well on a small allowance is one that some women seem to be born with while others may spend a lifetime trying in vain to acquire it.

One of the first maxims that must be laid to heart by the aspirant after smartness that is cheap but does not look it, is that what she lacks in hard cash she must make up in hard thinking, hard reading, and hard work. It is absolutely essential that the woman with a limited income shall not waste her substance in riotous buying at sales or elsewhere. The only way to avoid failures in buying is to give time to the study of the best fashion journals, to know what is in the shops and at what cost, and to put in an appearance regularly at the places where smartly dressed women most do congregated so that the effect of particular styles may be seen "in action," and in direct competition with others.

Where there can be no great variety in her gowns the only thing for a woman to do is to sit down and seriously consider what "creations" she may allow to materialise and which must remain mere figments of an artistic brain. The temptation, of course, will always be to dress for the particular occasions upon which for some reason of her own she wishes to make a specially good impression. But unless her motives are above suspicion, and not merely the impressing of an enemy or the subjugating of a man, it is generally far wiser to spend most freely upon the part in which she will play the largest part during the season.

THE NEW "BUSTLE" SASH.

The much-predicted "bustle" shows little signs of arriving this season, but the new "bustle sash" displayed in conjunction with the new flat-backed silhouette is both novel and attractive. It consists of five loops of stiff silk ribbon in any contrasting or harmonising shade, arranged to stand out four or five inches from the middle of the waist, as a finish to the encircling sash band. No hanging sash ends are allowed. That would detract from the "bustle" effect.

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